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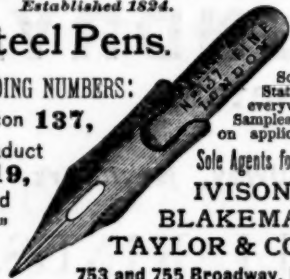
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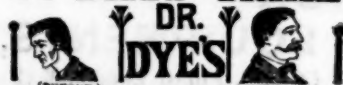
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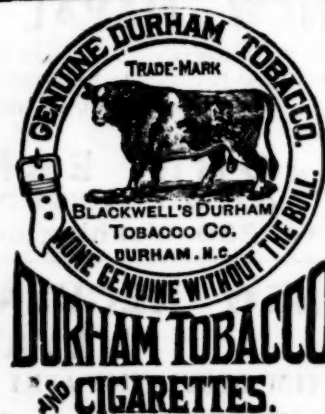
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THE PROBLEM OF THE SOUDAN.

A WRITER in "Blackwood's Magazine" for March draws a most striking picture of the results of the vacillating or hesitating policy which has characterized the Gladstone Administration in dealing with Egypt. Nothing short of a general outburst of indignation would have availed to call Mr. Gladstone from the paradise in which he habitually dwells, and reveal to him the real situation with which he had to contend. It is said that he never reads a newspaper. Thus intelligence as to what the world is thinking about him or his policy reaches him with difficulty. Implicitly believing in his own judgment, if facts contradict him, he puts them calmly aside. At the same time, he is not a man of prompt resolution, because he is not a man of steady purposes. He is essentially shifty and evasive. No such wisdom as is born of counsel, and of consideration of the views of others, sways him, or ripens his statesmanship. "L'état c'est moi." Hence he is a man peculiarly unfitted to deal with the situation in Egypt. He undertook to engraft upon Egyptian institutions the English system, which is the ripened fruit of so many centuries of progress towards representative government. He intended to set the clock-work in motion, and leave its regulation to the corrupt pashas who, with the ignorant fellahen, he expected to imbue with the love of representative institutions. But Egyptian ministers, to change the metaphor, would not or could not play the game according to the rules. Free institutions appeared to flourish only as cut flowers would flourish when stuck into a bed.

And that immense province, the Soudan, was omitted from Mr. Gladstone's calculation, and left to provide for itself. Hence catastrophe there followed catastrophe. The Mahdi's revolt, hitherto looked on, if looked on at all, as a dim insurrection in an obscure country, and too remote to excite apprehension, suddenly grew to the dimensions of the genie when the fisherman uncorked the bottle, and became portentous. Disasters happened to Egyptian troops, among whom were Englishmen; garrisons were invested, almost within sight of English ships passing along the Red Sea, and Suakim itself was in danger. England was aroused, and Gladstone was at length disturbed out of his complacency. Gordon was seized upon for the emergency as though he had been revealed to the ministry in a vision. The policy intrusted to him was simple enough: it was to let the Mahdi have all he wanted if he would only wait and let England get out of the way. To the native constabulary was assigned the difficult task of relieving the beleaguered garrisons, for which the best of troops were needed. The unfortunate constables were marched off in chains, surrounded by menacing cavalry. The result was even more startling than the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army; because, though the number of the slain was much less, the disaster was much more prominently in view. The discontent of England became turbulent and menacing, and a change was forced upon the Gladstone policy. Troops were despatched to Tokar, too late to save the garrison. And here is suggested one of Mr. Gladstone's peculiarities, a strong dislike of the army, which explains in part the reluctance with which he permits it to become a factor in his calculations. He takes no real interest in the army, "the people of England take no real interest in it, and it is left in the hands of its immediate officials."

Of the Egyptian troops Mr. Gladstone's critic is disposed to take a more favorable view than that usually held, and they are not to be judged by the pusillanimous spirit displayed by the constabulary sent in chains upon a service for which they were not fitted or intended. No braver or more devoted men ever held a post than Tewfik Bey and his unfortunate garrison. "Many weeks had passed since their commander had announced—not complainingly, but as a fact necessary to be known—that his men, being only men, could not hold out beyond a certain day, for their last morsel would be eaten. That day came and passed, and they still held out. They ate the starving dogs in the streets. Then, was there ever a more piteous tale? they took to chewing leaves. And all the time, with eyes growing wilder and more haggard as strength failed and hope diminished, they stared from the rampart towards the sea, where, thirty miles off, they knew was a British admiral with British ships. And all this time the peo-

ple of England, filled with indignant impatience, were yearning to help them. At length the last leaf was chewed; for the last time they stared upon the horizon toward Suakim; but neither on the earth, nor in the heaven above was there any sign of pity. Then finding nothing but their own bare manhood to rely on, they came to a resolve which deserves a lasting record in the annals of human fortitude. They drew together for the last time within the walls, spent some of the last remnants of their strength in destroying their defenses and their magazines, and then issued forth towards their foes. Behind them came a forlorn and defenceless crowd of wailing women and crying children—defenceless because their defenders had only come forth to die. Wolves might have felt pity for the forlorn troop, but their enemies were more ruthless than beasts, for they were fanatical men. Seldom has the sun in heaven looked down on a spectacle so lamentable as that which ensued, and the tidings of which arrived in England just as Mr. Gladstone rose in Parliament to meet the charges of the opposition. The whole nation was moved to its depths by the catastrophe of Suakim. It demanded of the Premier, through speakers in the House, "Where are these thy brothers?" and his answer was "Am I my brothers' keeper?"

Such is the graphic and truthful description which this writer in Blackwood's draws of the results of a policy which deals in theories, and neglects to consider the most essential facts. It is the expression of a political, as distinguished from a military policy, and the circumstances require a well defined and consistent military policy in dealing with Egypt. Either England should have stayed her hand altogether or she should have gone to Egypt prepared to accept the full responsibility. In the light of her subsequent action what a useless piece of fireworks the bombardment of Alexandria now seems, and what a display of military theatricals the battle of Tel el Kebir. Better Arabi than this.

CAVALRY GYMNASTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In answer to the query, "What is the best course of training for the Cavalry Recruit?" please permit me to suggest the following preliminary gymnastic drill:

Experience has shown that such a system of exercises as I propose will prepare the trooper for the easy accomplishment of all the requirements of the mounted drill.

The regular "setting-up" drill should be practiced on the vaulting-horse with a slight variation in times and motions. The body of the vaulting-horse should be perfectly smooth, and the top and sides covered with leather, the upper portion being stuffed with horse-hair. The pommels should be moveable, and the legs provided with slides to raise the horse from three to six feet. Great care must be taken to avoid falls consequent on the hand slipping from the surface during the elevation of the lower limbs. Nothing so readily causes a fall as the fear of falling.

As soon as the "setting up" drill has been practiced in detail, I would recommend the following daily drill for recruits. If this drill be persevered in for one month, the majority of the learners will have accomplished the most difficult elements of good horsemanship.

1. To Mount in the Saddle, shifting one hand.—Place the hands upon the pommels and spring up into the rest; raise the right leg and throw it over the croup; let go with the right hand and place it on the front pommel and come down into the seat astride. Keep the legs straight, the head well up, pressing the horse between the thighs.



2. To Dismount.—Change the position, throw the left leg (kept straight) backwards over the croup and at the same time move the left hand to the back pommel. Being then in the rest on the off side of the horse, spring to the ground.

3. To go into the saddle lifting up one hand.—Go into the rest as before and throw over the right leg, but instead of moving the right hand, lift it up and allow the leg to pass through.

4. To Dismount.—Change the hands (left hand on the back, right on front pommel) and throw the left leg over backwards. It is much easier to keep the hands as they are, and throw the right leg over forward.

5. To Feint to the different ways of mounting.—Throw the leg over, but instead of seating the body, swing the same leg back again, and return to the starting position. The feint to the rear mount is a difficult one for learners. Go into the rest, throw up the right leg sideways to the left, lift the left hand for a moment and allow it to pass through; this done, refrain from dropping down into the seat, but promptly swing the right leg back again.



6. To Balance on the Pommel.—Go into the rest and throw the right leg over the croup, passing it between the arms, the hands grasping the back and front pommels. Holding on by the hands, turn the body and go into the seat astride, looking towards the croup.



7. To Lean.—Let the hands grasp the back pommel, while the elbows are securely placed against the loins, and the legs raised until horizontal. As a variation, the lever can be done without the elbows affording support, mainly by the force of the arms. The lever upon one elbow, with the other arm extended horizontally is very difficult, but is easy as an early practice, while the other hand supports the balance, by being placed on the front pommel. When in the lever upon one elbow, spin around in a horizontal plane, to the right and left, if possible.



8. To Vault.—All vaultings must be practiced with care, first with a run, then from a standing position, and finally from the rest. In the flank vault, the horse is cleared without turning to either the right or left, the trooper landing on the other side, back to the horse. This vault may be done backwards, from the rest side-ways, the horse behind. In the front vault, the face is turned towards the horse, the legs locked and swung well up to a horizontal position, both hands grasping the pommels. This vault is also done by rising very high, until into position standing upon the hands.



The sections should be taught to do the front vault into the rest on the off side, with the horse in front, also the front vault over the neck to the starting position.

It can also be done into the rest on the off side of the horse, changing the position of the hands.

To execute the rear vault over the saddle, turn the back toward the horse, and come down on the off-side, turning the left side towards the horse, and placing the left hand on the front pommel. It can also be done over the neck and croup, from the standing position or the rest.

The straddle vault, with the knees both bent and straight, should be practiced, first with a run, and then from the standing position or the rest. Instead of going at once to the ground, the trooper can go into the rest on the off-side, with the horse behind.



9. To Do the Roll-over-backwards.—Go up into the rest, with the horse behind, drop down backwards, and firmly grasp the pommels with both hands; raise the legs and turn over backwards, straightening the arms until the head can clear the horse, and finally drop in a standing position, the horse in front.



10. To Feint from the Croup.—Proceed in the same manner as in those with a run from the side. Here the instructor will have an opportunity to add useful exercises to any desired extent. For instance, having made the feint-mount over the neck (A), the gymnast can swing off backwards (B), or having feinted over the neck, he can circle with the left leg forwards, etc.



11. To Do the Rear-vault with One Leg.—Run towards the croup, and place the right hand on the back-pommel, the left on the croup; raise the body, and throw the right leg over the horse forwards, and without sitting down lift in succession the right and left hand to allow it to pass; sitting down on the near or left side of the horse, with the right hand placed on the croup, or, better, on the back-pommel.



12. To Do the Somersault from a Standing Position.—Go down upon the hands well up on the neck; then slowly raise the body until standing on the hands, and turn over, landing on the feet, the horse behind. The exercise may be varied by performing the "bear's somersault," where the body is supported on one shoulder while turning over. The start is made from the seat in the saddle, and the front pommel is held with reversed grasp.

These exercises are very simple, and the means of their performance may be readily extemporized at any Army post.

EDWARD S. FARROW, U. S. A.,
Asst. Instructor of Tactics.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 20, 1884.

THE WIDOW OF GENERAL DE RUSSY.

REPRESENTATIVE Thomas presented in the House on Monday the following letter from Adjutant-General Drum, in behalf of the claim of the widow of the late General De Russey for an increase of pension:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 25, 1884.

My Dear Mr. Thomas:

Relative to the application of Mrs. Helen A. De Russey for an increase of pension, I beg to say that I was the Adjutant-General of the Department of the Pacific during General De Russey's last tour of service on that coast; that I was probably more conversant with his services there than any one now living, and have no hesitancy in saying that his constant exposure on the bay of San Francisco, in visiting the several works for the defence of that harbor, contributed very largely to his death, if it did not, in fact, bring on the disorder which was the immediate cause of his death. No one could have been more active and indefatigable in the discharge of the duties placed in his charge; for instead of leaving to his subordinates the examination and inspection of the works of defence in progress of construction, he gave his personal supervision to everything connected with them. He did this not alone from a high sense of duty, but largely because of the alarm felt by the citizens at the defenceless condition of the harbor from the Confederate cruisers and the large French naval force on that coast, which at any moment might have been turned against us had France concluded to interfere in the quarrel amongst ourselves. He was conscious that the people had confidence in his judgment and patriotism, and to allay alarm at their defenceless condition he personally gave attention to matters which might well, under other circumstances, have been left to subordinates. Any one at all acquainted with the harsh and disagreeable winds encountered in that bay during the prevalence of the trade winds can appreciate how disagreeable and dangerous to health such exposure must have been.

I know of no instance in the Service where the cause of death can be so readily traced to the exposure incident to the proper discharge of his duty as in that of General De Russey. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

SURGEON Dallas Bache, U. S. A., rejoined this week, at Fort Adams, R. I., having completed his private business at Washington.

ADJUTANT General Drum, U. S. Army, entertained, at a handsome dinner party, Thursday, March 13th, Generals Mason, 9th Infantry; Vincent, A. A. G.; Col. Royall, 4th Cavalry; Col. Henry and Major Bacon, 9th Cavalry. The latter is awaiting his promotion from Capt. 9th Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT Thos. J. Clay, 10th U. S. Infantry, will start South from Fort Brady, Mich., in a few days for a few weeks recuperation on leave, the severe winter at the Sault having somewhat impaired his health.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Infantry, who has been temporarily stopping at Fort Keogh, goes to Camp Poplar, Montana, for duty.

GENERAL J. M. Robertson, U. S. A., a veteran artillery officer on the retired list, is passing his declining years at Plattsburg, New York.

LIEUTENANT Josiah Chance, 7th U. S. Infantry, is expected to spend a portion of his year's leave abroad.

PAYMASTER D. A. Smith, U. S. Navy, returned this week to Norfolk from a trip to Richmond, Va.

We regret to learn that Passed Assistant Paymaster J. A. King, U. S. N., is ill in the Hospital at Yokohama.

CHAPLAIN G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., on leave from Fort McKinney, visited Omaha, a few days ago, locating at the Millard House. He will return to McKinney about the end of March.

GENERAL C. C. Augur, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from Omaha, whither he went to attend the funeral of the late Bishop Clarkson of Nebraska.

LIEUTENANT J. L. Bullis, 24th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Supply, I. T., from a six weeks' leave spent mainly with old friends in Texas.

COLONEL G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cavalry, after a protracted leave has joined at Fort Cummings, N. M., and entered again upon active duty.

LIEUTENANT P. J. Werlock, U. S. N., was a guest at the Girard House, Philadelphia, early in the week.

COLONEL F. F. Flint, U. S. Army, retired, and daughter are sojourning for a period in Florida.

Under recent orders, **Lieutenant** W. W. Gibson, 3d Artillery, on finishing his tour at the Artillery School, May 1st, will join for duty at St. Augustine, Fla., instead of at Fort Barrancas, as originally ordered.

PAYMASTER J. E. Tolfron, U. S. N., has been assigned charge of the pay accounts of the Greely Relief Expedition.

GENERAL J. G. Parke, U. S. A., had charge this week of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, during the absence of General John Newton arranging his affairs in New York.

SURGEON J. S. Billings, U. S. A., contemplates a brief trip abroad, starting early in April.

PROFESSOR P. S. Michie, U. S. A., has rejoined at West Point, from a trip to Washington and Baltimore.

THE Vancouver Independent of March 6th says:

Col. Alex. Chambers, 21st Inf., with his wife, arrived at the post on Tuesday evening. . . Lt. Col. Rodney Smith, Chief Paymaster, was at the garrison on Friday. . . There is a case of scarlet fever in the Battery quarters, in the family of Private Levey, and a quarantine has been established. . . Major Poole, Paymaster, came over from Portland yesterday, and disbursed two months' pay to the troops. . . On Thursday last Lt. F. D. Kernan, 21st Inf., was married to Miss Katie Greene, daughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, at St. James Cathedral. . . Capt. Frank E. Taylor and Lt. Abercrombie left for the East, on Saturday, via San Francisco, to enjoy several months' leave of absence. . . Open air concerts by the excellent band of the 21st Infantry have been resumed. . . Lt. Stamper, 21st Inf., is en route to Vancouver Barracks, with recruits for the 2d Inf., from David's Island. . . The first review of the season took place at the garrison last Friday, milder day.

LIEUT. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, has returned to Washington from a trip to New York and West Point.

LIEUT.-COL. A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry, has taken command at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

CAPT. J. H. Bradford, 19th Infantry, was due at Fort Brown, Texas, a few days ago, from a two months' leave.

MAJOR I. O. Dewey, U. S. A., will leave in April to visit friends in New England, to return about the 1st of May.

LIEUT. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on Thursday, from a week's absence.

MAJOR J. P. Willard, U. S. A., started from Buffalo early in the week, on a visit to friends, to return about the end of the month.

CAPT. Geo. W. Evans, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Evans, have returned to Baltimore, from a visit to West Point.

COLONEL G. P. Andrews, 1st U. S. Artillery, celebrated his sixty-third birthday on Saturday of this week.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., visited Albany again this week, on matters connected with the Cypress Hills National Cemetery.

GENERAL A. J. Perry, U. S. A., who left a few days ago on an official visit to the Southern posts, will visit his family at Augusta, Ga., while absent, and likely bring them to New York on his return.

New York will be gratified to learn that General John Newton, U. S. A., is to remain in charge of its harbor improvements, with which he has been identified for so many years.

MAJOR J. W. MacMurray, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Canby, has gone South to San Francisco and vicinity, for a few weeks, for the benefit of his health.

SUBSEQUENT assignments in the artillery school detail transfer Lieut. Wm. Everett, 4th Artillery, May 1, from Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Monroe, Va., and Lieut. A. S. Cummings, same regiment, from Fort Monroe to Fort Warren.

NEW MEXICO has inaugurated a movement to place a fitting monument over the grave of Kit Carson, at Taos. The grave at present is in a neglected condition.

A **LONDON** correspondent says: The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, often speaks in the House of Lords on military affairs, on which he is a high authority, leaning to the policy of cautious progress rather than daring innovation, but his voice is rarely heard on any other topic. The Duke is not an attractive orator, but his speeches are always business-like and to the point.

COL. R. S. La Motte, U. S. A., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, this week, from a visit to New York and Wilmington, Delaware.

UTICA fired a Major General's salute, March 14, in honor of the action of Congress in the vindication of General Fitz John Porter. At the same time the following despatch was forwarded to General Porter: "The members of the Fifth Corps that loved you, and which you loved so well, are firing a salute in your honor. They feel that Congress has partially righted the great wrong done their old commander."

Mrs. Garfield, widow of President Garfield, has sent to John Hancock Post, G. A. R., at Nyack, N. Y., two large volumes of "Gen. Garfield's Works," in recognition of the action of Abram Merritt, of Nyack, who was Department Commander of the Grand Army of New York State, and who, as soon as the knowledge of Gen. Garfield's death reached him, issued an order that post headquarters throughout the State be draped in mourning for 30 days, and that department, staff, and post officers, when on duty, should wear the emblem of mourning during that period.

THE Omaha Herald states that General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., now en route to Europe, may extend his tour to Egypt, and says: "Inasmuch as the fact that strong personal friends have just relieved the general of an obligation of \$10,000, has found its way into print, but the purpose has been misstated, it may not seem out of place to set the report right by saying that the obligation was in no way connected with Freedmen bureau affairs, but was for the endowment of a chair in Howard university, which General Howard engaged to do himself, but which the losses in real estate investments in Washington during the collapse of 1873, prevented him from doing."

THE Washington Sunday Herald says:

One of the most successful stockmen in the Northwest is Capt. Robert W. Torrey, of Montana and Wyoming, for many years in the U. S. Army as captain 13th Infantry. When his regiment was removed from the South to the far Northwest Capt. Torrey saw how profitable the raising of cattle was likely to become, and decided to try it on a small scale. He employed an expert as assistant to be in charge of the herds, and, knowing the country thoroughly, he secured a location in one of the best grazing districts in all Montana and Wyoming. In fifteen years the enterprise has prospered and grown far beyond all expectations, for after the fourth year the profit was 50 per cent. Capt. Torrey's ranch is the model one in the country in which it is located, and Gen. Sheridan, in one of his annual reports (for 1881 I believe), alludes to it in the handsomest terms. Capt. Torrey resigned from the Army in 1882, and will hereafter give his entire attention to his business. He is a young man, not more than forty—unmarried—(or was when I last heard of him) and has an income which even now runs far up into the thousands, and if he lives ten years he will be one of the richest men in all that wonderful country. I know of another officer, a young lieutenant of cavalry, who ten years ago put \$1,000 (which he had saved from his pay in the first year of his service) into cattle, his partner being a young "cowboy," who had no money but much experience. They are making now \$7,000 a year, and their property is increasing in value at the rate of 50 per cent. he writes.

THE San Francisco Report of March 8th says: "Commander G. W. Coffin and family, will leave for the East on the 2d of April. . . Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Snow has arrived to take command of the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*. . . Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Nichols, relieved, goes East on Monday. . . Major F. E. Taylor and Lieut. W. B. Abercrombie arrived on Wednesday, and are stopping at the Palace.

CAPT. C. S. Roberts, 17th Infantry, was acquitted by the General Court-martial before which he was recently tried on charges preferred against him by the Medical Director of the Department of Arizona.

LIEUT. M. P. Maus, 1st U. S. Infantry, has returned to Prescott, having almost completed the new telegraph line between that point and Ash Fork.

Mrs. Custer Calhoun gave an entertainment at the Presbyterian Church, Leavenworth, on Monday evening of this week, under the auspices of Custer Post 6, G. A. R., which was largely attended, numerous officers and ladies from the Fort being present. Colonel Otis kindly permitted the 20th U. S. Infantry band to take part, which greatly added to the pleasure of the occasion.

CAPT. Wirt Davis, 4th Cavalry, having entirely recovered, has rejoined his troop at Fort Bayard, N. M., from a four months' sick leave.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., responded for "The Army and Navy," at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Monday evening.

CAPTAIN W. L. Kellogg, 10th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., the latter part of this week from a short absence.

LIEUT. Schwatka's account of last year's military reconnaissance in Alaska, is published in full in the current number of *Science*.

PAYMASTER D. P. Wight, U. S. Navy, and family, arrived in New York on Monday, from Rio de Janeiro.

A **BOSTON** paper says: "Though the Universalist body is not represented by an active chaplain in the Army, we learn that Rev. Gamaliel Collins, of Chatham, Mass., a retired Army chaplain, is a Universalist minister. His bodily health is infirm, but his mind is still vigorous."

GEN. Geo. Bell, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a short visit East.

It is expected that the formal opening of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, at Washington, will take place May 1st. At a recent meeting of those interested in the work Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., read a report giving a list of articles necessary for furnishing each cot. The approximate price of each bed is fixed at \$31, which sum all desiring to do so pledge themselves to furnish.

A **LEAVENWORTH** letter to the St. Louis *Republic* tells of a private soldier, Peter Moll, Co. D, 19th Infantry, who, after serving twenty years, came to Leavenworth to reside. He had lung disease, and his health began to fail and his money gave out, and he asked that when he died he might be buried in the National Cemetery at Leavenworth. The story goes on to say:

On Tuesday he sent for one of his friends and told him he would like to drive to the fort and see his old quarters for the last time. He was so weak that he had to be carried to the back, and friends tried to dissuade him, but all to no purpose. He insisted on seeing the old flag again and listening to the assembly calls of bugles whose notes he had responded to so often. The trip was made, but it was noticed that Moll was surely sinking. As the carriage was driven down the west side of the parade ground and under the garrison flag, the buglers of the 20th U. S. Infantry stepped in front of their quarters and sounded the call for inspection. The old soldier sprang to his feet, touched his hat, and kissed his hand to the flag, and fell in his companions' arms in a faint. He was driven to the hospital, but the authorities refused to receive him, Surgeon B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., who happened to be passing, heard the conversation, and, glancing at the man's face, said: "He cannot live to be taken back to town; admit him to the hospital." This was done, and as the last sound of the "sunset gun" reverberated over the hills the old soldier's spirit joined the silent majority. When his story was told to the authorities permission was granted for his burial in the cemetery, and now all that remains of Private Moll is "present and accounted for" in that quiet resting place of so many gallant fellows who have served their country long and well.

THE Omaha Herald, referring to the presence of Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., at the funeral of Bishop Clarkson, says: "This distinguished Christian gentleman and soldier would be welcome here at any time as a former commander of the Department of the Platte, as a member of the vestry of Trinity Parish, and as a military citizen of Omaha in the earlier years, who was greatly beloved by the dead Bishop, and universally esteemed by everybody, but he was especially welcome here yesterday among the mourners at the grave of Clarkson."

LIEUT. Giles B. Harber, U. S. Navy, is still visiting his parents at Youngstown, O., and is busy with his official report of his search for Lieut. Chipp and party, which will be completed in a few weeks.

ACTING ASST. SURGEON W. T. Parker, U. S. A., late of Washington, registered at the Keating Hotel, Leavenworth, a few days ago, and afterwards reported to Gen. Augur for assignment to duty.

FOUR Ontario, N. Y., is gradually beginning to assume the appearance of a "garrisoned" post. Lieut. H. L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Infantry, is on the spot supervising matters, an ordnance sergeant will join in a few days, a doctor and commissary sergeant will follow, and then the regular garrison.

CAPT. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, will start from San Antonio for New York City at an early date, to report to Gen. Abbot for examination for promotion.

CAPT. John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, at last accounts was still on duty at Whipple Barracks, A. T. His troop is at Fort Thomas.

GEN. Grant and party left Old Point Comfort, Va., early in the week for Washington, where they will remain until the end of March.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean says:

A sensation of considerable dimensions that is scandalizing the Episcopal diocese in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, is caused by a circular from a professor in the Ohio Theological Seminary at Gambier, charging the Rev. General Ben F. Runkle, U. S. A., who was recently ordained deacon by Bishop Knickerbocker, of Indiana, with drunkenness and lewdness both while in the seminary, and repeatedly at other times while serving as lay reader in parishes in Michigan and Ohio. The circular includes a letter of Bishop Harris, of Michigan, formerly rector of St. James, Chicago, admitting that he had declined to ordain the General, and is otherwise very specific and damaging, the writer, Dr. Abraham Jaeger, a converted Hebrew and brother-in-law of the Bishop of Alabama, also inveighing bitterly against his fellow professors, and especially Dr. Bates, for preaching the ordination services at Indianapolis, and not sparing even the new General Bishop, whose first ordination this was. The Rev. General has denied the charges, and announces his intention of meeting in the courts what he terms a malicious libel. In the meantime Bishop Knickerbocker stands by his late secretary, as does the General's parish at Greencastle, Ind.

In the list of those who intend to occupy their own cottages at Newport, R. I., this summer, we find Captain C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. R. C. Derby, U. S. N.; General Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Commander E. M. Stedman, U. S. N.; and Rear Admiral Worden, U. S. N.

PAYMASTER Geo. E. Glenn, U. S. A., was to start from Cincinnati, this week, for Whipple Barracks, Arizona, where he is due April 1.

THE next retirement for age is that of Captain E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., July 9, 1884. He is at present residing in New Orleans.

COLONEL John B. Parke, U. S. A., temporarily at Fort Wayne, Mich., expects to leave in a few days to resume command at Fort Brady, Sault Ste Marie.

THE night after Admiral ——— had bought his first false teeth—upper and lower gums complete—"the girls" had a candy-pulling, and the veteran, who retired early, carried with him a saucer of the deceptive "taffy." Later, when some member of the family entered his bed chamber, he was snoring profoundly; but conspicuous upon the table was the saucer, with two sets of "store" teeth firmly imbedded in the victorious "taffy," like an inverted parenthesis: ☾. The Admiral had succumbed on the first assault.

CARDS are out for the marriage at the Dodge Street Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Wednesday, April 2, 1884, of Lieut. Frank B. Andrews, 4th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Maud Griffith Powell, daughter of Major Wm. H. Powell, captain 4th U. S. Infantry.

CAPT. E. O. Gibson, 10th Infantry, left Fort Porter, last week, on an indefinite leave of absence preliminary to being placed on the retired list. After visiting his home at New South Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y., he will take a trip to Florida.

COL. L. C. Hunt, 14th U. S. Infantry, lately in Omaha, joined this week at Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

The eighty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany happens on Saturday of this week. Our Minister at Berlin, Mr. Sargent, has been invited by Prince Bismarck to attend a dinner in honor of the occasion.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Chas. S. Black, U. S. A., a recent appointment, has entered upon duty at Fort Concho, Texas.

LIEUT. Edgar Hubert, 8th U. S. Infantry, rejoins at Angel Island, Cal., after a tour of duty at Fort Bidwell.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., has been the recipient of much attention since his arrival in Omaha, and several dinner parties have been given in his honor.

LIEUT. D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Infantry, paid a flying visit to New York City from Buffalo this week.

The death of Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engs., U. S. A., promotes Major John M. Wilson, of the corps, to lieutenant-colonel, Capt. W. S. Stanton to major, 1st Lieut. T. N. Bailey to captain and 2d Lieut. Eugene L. Spencer to 1st lieutenant.

We regret to learn of the illness at San Antonio of Capt. John Simpson, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A.

It will be pleasant news to the many friends of Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., that he is coming east from Utah to spend seven or eight weeks.

CAPT. O. L. Payne, of Oklahoma fame, has filed with Gen. Rosecrans, Chairman of the House Military Committee, an affidavit by H. M. Maidt, in which are made allegations of inhumanity against Capt. Henry Carroll and Lieut. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cavalry, at the time Capt. Payne and his men were driven from the Oklahoma lands in August, 1883.

THE *Badger Banner*, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, says: "In the performance of his duties in effecting the payment to the Winnebagoes of the money appropriated to them by Congress, Major W. F. Halleck, U. S. A., has been greatly impeded and annoyed by the interference of one H. W. Lee, who runs a paper at Stevens Point. He has acquired an influence over a few Indians and induced them to refuse to receive their money from Major Halleck, and when debared, as is the usual practice, from entering the room where payments of claims are made raised a cry of 'fraud.' Major Halleck is known here and elsewhere as a gentleman of unimpeachable honor and integrity, and his conduct while engaged in disbursing this money has been such as to make him many friends. He has shown a personal interest in his work, a regard for the welfare of the Indians, and such traits of private and official character as to win him in the highest degree the respect and confidence of the community."

LIEUT. J. D. Ford, U. S. N., who has been detailed as an instructor at the Manual Training School at Baltimore, assumed his duties on Monday. There are now sixty pupils, with many more applicants for admission.

CAPT. I. H. Washburne, of the Marine Corps, passed through Washington, D. C., March 19th, on his way to rejoin his ship, the *Powhatan*, at Norfolk. He left her at Port Royal, to visit a sick brother at New Orleans.

CAPT. Robt. F. Bradford, U. S. N., assumed command of the Pensacola Yard on March 15th, in pursuance of orders of the Navy Department.

"CAPT. Chas. King, U. S. Army," says the *Pioneer Press*, "is recreating from literary labors in St. Paul."

LIEUT. Rufus P. Brown, 4th U. S. Artillery, was a guest at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, in the early part of the week.

A DESPATCH to the *New York Herald* says: "The name of General Absalom Baird, U. S. A., now of the Inspector-General's Office, has been strongly presented for the vacant brigadiership."

THE War Department is informed that Major Joseph Broadhead, Paymaster United States Army, to whose sad case we have already referred, is lying at the point of death in Kansas City from an attack of brain fever.

MAJOR W. C. Manning, U. S. A., General Augur's Inspector of Rifle Practice, is to be congratulated upon the excellent synopsis of orders relating to rifle, carbine and pistol practice which he has prepared and in which he has embodied those published a few months ago by Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, 2d Artillery, and those issued since.

LIEUT. E. Lloyd, 15th U. S. Infantry, left New York, on Thursday, on the *Orinoco*, for the Bermuda Islands, for the benefit of his health, and will spend his sick leave there.

LIEUT. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cavalry, after a short period of staff duty, will soon join his troop at Fort Wingate, N. M.

EMMON J. H. Oliver, U. S. N., will conclude his tour at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, April 30 next.

SITTING Bull, as lately viewed by the eyes of St. Paul, is "fatter than when he came to Standing Rock from Fort Randall, and very different in appearance from the thin and ragged warrior who surrendered by proxy to Major Brotherton at Buford."

A few weeks ago the Emperor Pedro II., of Brazil, was prostrated with a bilious attack, and it was thought that his long reign would terminate in a few hours, but he rallied, and the republican element, who entertain high hopes of making a republic of the vast Empire—the only monarchy in the Americas—resumed their waiting attitude.

HENRY Irving's personal profits from his American tour are reported to have been \$200,000, and there is no reason to doubt that he will gain as much from his proposed visit next year.

CAPT. Mayne Reid, in a story now appearing in *St. Nicholas*, relates that the natives of Terra del Fuego are the only people in the world who regard a white flag as a signal of hostility.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the present week: Col. J. F. Hammond, Medical Department, Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Artillery, Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on sick leave; Prof. Peter S. Michie, Military Academy, Ebbitt House, on leave; Col. George Thom, retired, 2019 N. street, N. W.; Col. John N. Maccomb, retired, 1314 N. street, N. W.; Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Artillery, 324 Indiana avenue, on leave; Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, Arlington House, on leave; Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, 2029 I street; Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Subsistence Department, 927 19th street, N. W., returning from detached service at Pittsburgh, Pa.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Ale-shire, 1st Cavalry, Ebbitt House, orders from War Department to report to the Commissary General, in connection with Ohio River flood; Maj. W. H. Penrose, 12th Infantry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. Col. D. C. Houston, Engineers, Arlington Hotel, on leave.

LIEUT. J. McA. Webster, 22d Infantry, was admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association, on the 17th of March. The late Lieut. Col. Godfrey Weitzel, who died at Philadelphia on March 20, was a member of the Association. This is the fourth member who has died since January 1.

LIEUT. C. S. Richman is one of the latest applicants for the position of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, to succeed Col. Remy in June next.

LIEUT. L. O. Parker, 1st Infantry, is at Mandarin, Fla., on leave from Fort Bowie, Arizona.

THE report of Lieutenant Giles B. Harber, U. S. N., who was sent out to the Delta of the Lena River, on the Siberian coast of the Arctic Ocean, for the purpose of making a thorough search for Lieutenant Chipp and party, will be submitted to Secretary Chandler in the course of a few weeks. Since his return to this country, with the exception of a few days spent in New York, Lieutenant Harber has been resting and recuperating in Youngstown, O., which is his old home the home of his parents.

"SCIENCE" publishes a portrait of the late General G. K. Warren, with a personal sketch by Gen. Henry L. Abbot, which concludes as follows: "In person Gen. Warren was of medium height, and slightly built. His mind was intensely active. Nervous in temperament, and sometimes irritated at trifling annoyances he became instantly cool and self-poised in time of real danger or difficulty. In close logical reasoning he had few superiors. His mental habits were those of an investigator,—never satisfied until he had studied the matter in hand in all its bearings; but in action he was impetuous, indomitable, and gallant in the extreme. His reading was extensive, both in science and literature—due largely to his habit of seeking mental rest by working in a new direction. His sense of humor was keen, and his conversation was often brilliant as well as instructive. In disposition he was kindly and sympathetic, and he never failed to give others full credit for whatever good work they had done. He loved justice for its own sake; and the natural tendency of his mind was always to assist the weak, and to strive to redress wrongs wherever found. These traits of character endeared him to his friends; and his memory is cherished with mingled feelings of respect and regard not easy to express."

GEN. O. O. Howard requested the War Department for two months extra leave in case he should find it convenient to visit Egypt, and was informed that it would be allowed.

THE claims of the following officers for longevity pay were settled by the second comptroller during the past week: Capt. Thomas Little, 10th Cavalry; Capt. Thos. F. Tobey, 14th Infantry; Capt. Joseph Lawson, 31 Cavalry; Capt. and Assistant Surgeon Wm. F. Buchanan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Fielding L. Davies, 22d Infantry, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Martin B. Hughes, 9th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. Wm. Logan, 7th U. S. Infantry; Capt. Morgan L. Ogden, 18th Infantry; Major Henry W. Closson, 5th U. S. Infantry; Major and Surgeon Anthony Heger; Lieut.-Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, 8th Cavalry.

THE sub-committee in charge of the Legislative Appropriation bill having begun the consideration of that measure, Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, appeared before them on Tuesday and explained his estimates for the care and preservation of the building for the coming fiscal year.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has just paid to Pay Director Looker, of the Navy, for Mrs. E. C. Doran, widow of Pay Director Doran, U. S. N., who lately died abroad, \$6,040.97, on a policy taken in said company several years ago, by her husband, in her favor. The insurance was paid immediately on application, without vexatious delays or annoying requirements; the company not even claiming the usual sixty days allowed by law. That company deserves commendation.

SENATOR Anthony is suspected of trying to delay, if not to defeat, the confirmation of Dr. Gunnell as Surgeon-General of the Navy. The day his nomination was referred to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee it is stated that he attended the meeting of that committee for the first time this season, and made a personal request that Dr. Gunnell's nomination be referred to a sub-committee consisting of himself and Senators Butler and Jones, who, it is said, strongly urged the reappointment of Dr. Wales. The nomination was referred to this sub-committee, but no effort has been made since by Senator Anthony to get the sub-committee together.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE following bills of interest to the Services were on the calendars of both houses on Monday, March 10, 1884:

In the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union—H. Res. 134, for the distribution of the charts and other publications of the Hydrographic Office; H. R. 1401, to amend section 1556, Rev. Stat., giving longitude pay to certain officers of the Navy; H. R. 5670, to authorize a retired list for privates and non-com. officers of the U. S. A., of thirty years' service; H. R. 333, authorizing brevet commissions to commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with or in campaigns against hostile Indians; H. R. 2383, to continue in force the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy.

On the House Calendar—H. R. 2365, to equalize the rank of graduates of the Naval Academy upon their assignment to the various corps; H. R. 4120, providing for the sale of naval hospitals; H. R. 1017, relative to the Inspector General's Department, U. S. A.; H. R. 5677, to relieve certain appolated or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion; H. R. —, to adopt the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea; H. R. 3320, to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign carrying trade.

On the Private Calendar—H. R. 73, to provide for the retirement of Col. Henry J. Hunt as a major general of the U. S. A.; H. R. 2187, authorizing the retirement of Gen. Wm. W. Averill, as brigadier general; H. R. 1537, for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Capt. John G. Tod, of the Texas navy; H. R. 2240, to appoint Asst. Eng. John W. Saville, P. Asst. engineer on the retired list of the Navy; H. R. 3935, to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion; H. R. 1266, for the relief of Alex. D. Schenck; H. R. 4683, to pay certain officers of the Army for services actually rendered during the late war; H. R. 2586, for the payment of the funeral expenses of Lt. John G. Kyle; H. R. 1093, for the relief of Wm. W. Webb; H. R. 3571, to correct the record of Captain Edmund G. Fochet; H. R. 773, to appoint Lieutenant William P. Raudall a Lieutenant-commander on the retired list of the Navy; H. R. 1246, to penalize the widow of Major Gen. James B. Steedman; H. R. 169, permitting William H. Hunt to accept a medal from the Emperor of Russia; H. R. 4250, to confirm the title of Benjamin P. Pope to his office of assistant surgeon; H. R. 149, for the relief of Major James Belger; H. R. 1783, for the relief of Captain William H. Rexford; H. R. 3590, to restore S. S. Robinson, late of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, to the Army, and place him on the retired list; H. Res. 130, tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain J. H. Gillis; H. R. 77, for the relief of Charles M. Blake, a chaplain in the United States Army; H. R. 2401, to provide for payment of bounties due to the officers and sailors of the United States vessels under command of Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut; H. R. 79, granting a pension to Caroline M. McDougal, widow of Rear-Admiral David S. McDougal; H. R. 13, to amend the proviso of section 1004 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army; H. R. 1360, for the relief of Jabez Burckhard. *Adverse*: H. R. 2639, to increase the pension of George J. Stannard, late a major-general of volunteers; H. R. 5654, for the relief of telegraph operators during the war; H. R. 3657, for the relief of Captain Wm. H. Gill; H. R. 2320, for the relief of Greenleaf Cilley; H. R. 17, authorizing the appointment and retirement of Samuel Kramer as a chaplain in the Navy; H. R. 293, granting arrears of pensions to Appoline A. Blair, widow of the late General Francis B. Blair.

Bills from the Senate on Their First and Second Reading—S. 363, for the relief of Edward P. Volium; S. 667, for the relief of 1st Sergt. J. C. Jorgensen.

As inquiry is frequently made as to the sub-committees in charge of the regular appropriation bills, other than those of the Army and Navy, we publish a list of sub-committees of both houses on all appropriation bills for the information of those concerned:

Legislative.—Senate—Allison, Dawes, and Cockrell; House—Holman, Hancock, and Cannon.
Sundry Civil.—Senate—Allison, Hale, and Beck; House—Burdall, Forney, and Ryan.
Army.—Senate—Logan, Plumb, and Ransom; House—Forney, Townsend, and Keller.
Navy.—Senate—Hale, Logan, and Beck; House—Hutchins, Burdall, and Calkins.
Post Office.—Senate—Plumb, Allison, and Beck; House—Townshend, Holman, and Horr.
Indian.—Senate—Dawes, Plumb, and Ransom; House—Ellis, Holman, and Ryan.
Consular and Diplomatic.—Senate—Allison, Hale, and Beck; House—Burnes, Townsend, and Washburn.
Pensions.—Senate—Logan, Dawes, and Call; House—Hancock, Follett, and Washburn.
Military Academy.—Senate—Logan, Ransom, and Call; House—Keller, Forney, and Ellis.
Fortifications.—Senate—Dawes, Logan, and Cockrell; House—Horr, Ellis, and Hancock.
District of Columbia.—Senate—Plumb, Dawes, and Cockrell; House—Follett, Hutchins, and Cannon.
Deficiency.—Senate—Hale, Allison, and Cockrell; House—Burdall, Burnes, and Calkins.
Agricultural.—Senate—Hale, Plumb, and Call.

PENSION BILLS.

THE following are included among numerous bills introduced granting pensions: Giving \$50 a month to the widows of Col. A. M. Mitchell, 1st Ohio Vols.; Major Gen. Judson Kilpatrick; Col. J. F. Asper, 7th Ohio Vols.; Lieut. Theodore Edison, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral J. B. Creighton, U. S. N., and Maj. E. J. Steptoe, 9th U. S. Infantry; to the mother of Eusegn Chas. Fatnam, U. S. N., who lost his life in the Arctic Sea; the widows of Lieut. W. H. Maies, U. S. N.; Major F. W. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; John E. Denham, late sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, and to the widow of Gen. J. G. Foster, Lieutenant-colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; also, \$50 a month to Isabella Bertha Weaver, only surviving child of the late Ordnance Sergeant Jeremiah Weaver, U. S. A., who died of yellow fever while on duty in Florida, Oct. 7, 1880, and to the four orphan children of the late Surgeon A. M. Owen, U. S. N.; \$25 a month to the sister of the late Lieut. H. O. Hunter, U. S. N.; \$50 a month to the widows of Capt. W. W. Low, U. S. N., and Capt. F. F. Voorhes, U. S. A.; \$30 a month to the mother of the late Comdr. N. T. West, U. S. N., and to W. R. Browne, late volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. N.; \$50 a month to the widows of Commodore James M. Watson, U. S. N., and Assistant Surgeon T. H. Morse, U. S. A.; to the widow of Chaplain John M. Green, U. S. A., \$240 per year; \$50 a month to the widows of Rear Admiral B. F. Sands, U. S. N.; Capt. Israel Hendley, who lost his life at the battle of Morro in the war with Mexico in 1847; W. W. Low, U. S. A.; Mrs. Clara A. Drake; Surg. General J. C. Palmer, U. S. N., and Roswell Waldo, late assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital service; to the mother of the late Eusegn F. G. Adams, U. S. N., and to the widows of Surg. General J. E. Barnes, U. S. A., and Gen. C. S. Merchant, U. S. A., \$50 per month.

The following bills granting increase of pension have also been introduced: Gen. Ward B. Burnett, to \$100 per month; M. C. Harris, late captain 96th New York, from the amount now paid him as sergeant to the amount paid a 1st lieutenant; \$50 a month to the widows of Gen. A. B. Eaton, U. S. A., and Capt. Jas. Egan, U. S. A.; Capt. Kidder Randolph Breece, U. S. N.; Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, U. S. N., and Commodore W. N. Jeffers, U. S. N.; Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and Comdr. Downes, U. S. N.; to the widow of Capt. Thos. Drury, 2d U. S. Infantry, \$30 per month; to the widow of Ordnance Sergeant John Chambers, U. S. A., \$20 per month, and to the widow of Capt. Walter Clifford, U. S. A., \$35 per month.

To the widow of Rear Admiral D. S. McDougal, U. S. N., and Commander C. J. McDougal, U. S. N., \$50 a month.
Increased Pensions.—To the widow of Major Farquhar Corps of Engineers, \$50 per month, and the widow of Capt. F. R. Lewis, U. S. N., \$50 per month.

THE ARMY.

USEMTER A. ARTHUR, President and Comdr-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Senior Inspector-General.
 Brig.-General David G. Swalm, Judge-Advocate-General.
 Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
 Brigadier-General R. Macfely, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
 Brigadier-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
 Brigadier-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
 Brigadier-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
 Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
 Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.

Troops.—3d Art. (except F); 4th Art. (except F); 2d Art. (except F); G, 1st Art. (except D); 10th and 12th Inf.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.; Maj. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

Troops.—4th Cavalry; 2d Cavalry; B, 3d Cavalry; G, 7th Cavalry; M, 8th Cavalry; 18th Inf.; D, E, G, H, 14th Inf.; 30th, 32d, 33d and 34th Infantry; P, 2d Artillery; H, 1st Inf.; A, 4th Inf.; G, 11th Inf.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry: Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. O. M. Smith, Adjt. 22d Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Major-General J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Tex. Lt. Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.

Troops.—8th (except M) Cavalry; 16th and 19th Infantry; and F, 3d Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G.

Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th (except G), 17th, 18th, and 20th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lt. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Colonel John Gibbon, 7th Inf.: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

Troops.—5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 7th Inf.; D, 5th Art.; A, B, C, E, I, and K, 14th Inf.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General John Pope: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Brig.-Gen. A. A. G.

Troops.—G, I, and M, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, F, H, K, L, and N, 1st Artillery; 8th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; E and I, 1st Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brig. Gen. George Crook: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major J. F. Martin, A. A. G.

Troops.—3d Cav. (except B); 6th Cav.; 1st Inf. (except H).

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Thos. L. Casey to be Col., March 12, 1884, vice Newton, promoted.

Major Walton McFarland to be Lieut. Col., March 12, 1884, vice Casey, promoted.

Lieut. Col. John G. Parke to be Col., March 17, 1884, vice Reynolds, retired.

Major Orville E. Babcock to be Lieut. Col., March 17, 1884, vice Parke, promoted.

10th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 14, 1884, vice Colladay, deceased.

CIRCULAR 2, H. Q. A., March 14, 1884.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of February, 1884, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

FUEL.

An officer on sick leave is not entitled, under the act of June 18, 1874, to purchase fuel from the Q. M. Dept. at the rate (\$3 per cord) prescribed therein. It is, however, entitled, under par. 1862 of the Regulations (amended in G. O. 1, of 1884), to purchase fuel at contract price, provided it is not less than \$3 per cord.—[Letter, Feb. 6, 84.]

STOPPAGE OF PAY.

The stoppage of pay by sentence of a Court-martial, as well as the punishment, should be embraced in the sentence, in the following form: "To suffer a monthly stoppage of — dollars and — cents (\$—) from his pay until he shall have reimbursed the United States the sum of — dollars and — cents, the total money value of the — sold and lost by him, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the post guard for the period of — months."—[Letter, Feb. 8, 84.]

TACTICS.

Question: A company being in line, can it be marched in columns of two to the front by the commands, "1. Right (or left) forward. 2. Two right (or left). 3. March."

Answer: The movement is practicable but not authorized. It was prescribed in the first edition of Upton's Tactics, par. 600, page 91, and was omitted in the edition now authorized. When the movement is desirable, it can be accomplished by forming columns of two to the right and then changing direction to the left, by the commands and means laid down in the Tactics.—[Letter, Feb. 11, 84.]

GUIDE OF A COMPANY.

The guide of a company, drilling singly, when marching in line, should hold his musket habitually at a "carry."—[Letter, Feb. 14, 84, to Ed. A. N. Journal.]

INSPECTION OF SIGNAL STATIONS.

G. O. 105, of 1883, did not contemplate the sending of officers to considerable distances to inspect the signal sergeants or stations, but was simply intended to prevent those men from regarding themselves as in every way independent of military control or authority when serving at or in the vicinity of military posts.—[Letter, Feb. 20, 84.]

MCKEEVER CARTRIDGE-BOX.

The position of the box is behind the right hip. The box is held open at the command "open boxes." As soon as the box is inspected it is closed, and the position of "order arms" resumed.—[Letter, Feb. 21, 84.]

ISSUE OF MECHANIC'S TOOLS TO COMPANY.

The Secretary of War has decided that all tools supplied for general repairs at a post should be retained in the custody of the Post Q. M.—[Letter, Feb. 26, 84.]

MARKSMAN'S BUTTONS.

An A. A. Surg. who qualifies as a marksman is not entitled to wear marksman's buttons. Inasmuch as those buttons are a part of the uniform, no person except those authorized by law to wear the uniform are entitled to wear the buttons.—[Letter, Feb. 26, 84.]

MOUNTED TARGET PRACTICE.

Varying local conditions at different posts make it undesirable to establish inflexible rules for mounted pistol practice, but some latitude should be left for exercise of intelligence and discretion on the part of the instructor. At posts where Laidley targets revolving upon horizontal axes are used, it might be sometimes impracticable to do otherwise than pull up a galloping horse, after firing advancing, when only ten yards from the face of the target, as there would remain but about seven yards between that firing point and the nearest edge of the line of markers' trenches.

With Laidley targets revolving upon vertical axes, it might or might not be practicable (according to the nature of the ground) to pass beyond the targets without pulling up after firing at very close range.

The greatest variety permitted by circumstances should be introduced into mounted pistol practice; troopers should be taught to fire not only advancing and retreating upon lines perpendicular to the target, but also upon lines parallel to the plane of the target, alternating so that it may be at one time on the right hand of the trooper and the next time upon the left hand.

Troopers should not be sent, habitually, to examine the effect of their shots, but these should be signalled, if practicable, by markers with disks, as in the usual dismounted practice.—[Letter, Feb. 27, 84.]

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

No right exists to appeal from the action of the reviewing authority in commenting upon the proceedings of the court and the conduct of the accused party in case of acquittal.—[Indorsement, Feb. 29, 84—599 A. G. O.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 21, H. Q. A., March 14, 1884.

Publishes the following act of Congress: "An act making appropriation to supply deficiency in amount required for expenditure to June 30, 1884, for examination and surveys required by acts of March 3, 1875, and June 19, 1878, to ascertain depth of water and width of channel of South Pass of Mississippi River, also for gauging the waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries." Approved, March 12, 1884.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 10, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 11, 1884.

The Dept. Comdr. invites renewed attention to Circular 3, from these H. Q., of 1883. The reports of the Insp. of the Dept. show that although at many posts in the Dept. most praiseworthy efforts to improve the drill of the troops have been made, yet at other posts much still remains to be done. At all posts something remains to be done.

At none of the posts have all the faults and defects noticed in Circular 3, been completely corrected; the Dept. Commander therefore reiterates his former Circular Order, and directs that the course of drill therein prescribed be commenced again at every post and be carried out in every particular, and with the most painstaking care. As was directed in that order, instructions will commence with the setting up exercises and will be carried through the intermediate schools to and through the school of the battalion.

To one thing the Dept. Comdr. calls the especial attention of post commanders, it is to be the absolute necessity that all officers in their attitude and carriage shall serve as models for their men. It is very unfortunate that all officers are not models for their men. The Dept. Comdr. has seen during the last year some young officers, graduates of the military academy of scarcely more than a year's standing, who had entirely lost the erect carriage and the admirable soldierly attitude which is characteristic of the cadets at that school, officers whose heads were bowed, whose shoulders were rounded, whose every muscle seemed to be relaxed.

Post commanders will give special attention to these matters, and will take the measures necessary to compel all officers at all times to do their duty in this respect.

It is unfortunately the case that some officers though they may have been well taught themselves have little or no aptitude for imparting instruction to others, and that some few indeed do not seem to be able to carry in their minds the proper standard with which to compare the attitudes and the movements of their men. This though not a fault is a misfortune, the service however must not suffer from this inaptitude, and in such cases other officers should be detailed to take the places of those who are not successful as instructors.

By command of Brig. Gen. Terry:

SAMUEL BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 10, 1884.

Directs the resumption of open air Target Practice after April 1, and gives detailed instructions for its vigorous prosecution, and for accurate marking and scoring.

The Dept. Comdr. congratulates the troops of the Dept. upon their improvement in rifle firing during the past year, and upon the honorable position in which the Dept. has been placed by their efforts. It must, however, be borne in mind that the standard of skill with the rifle in the Army at large is continually rising, and that constant and strenuous efforts on the part of both officers and men will be required to maintain the relative position which they have attained. The Dept. Comdr. trusts that there will no relaxation of effort, no abatement of zeal, and that at the end of the practice season now about to open the record of the year will show an improvement not less satisfactory than the improvement of the year that is past.

By command of Brig. Gen. Terry:

SAMUEL BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Feb. 25, 1884.

Publishes a synopsis of orders and decisions relating to rifle, carbine and pistol practice, prepared by the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of the Missouri, embodying those published in September 1883, by 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art., which are applicable to the Dept. of the Missouri, and in addition thereto, all orders and decisions issued from Dept. H. Q. now in force, together with all from superior H. Q., of a date subsequent to his compilation.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, March 11, 1884.

Publishes extracts taken from the Target Reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California, for Jan., 1884.

CIRCULAR 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 12, 1884.

The large number of marksmen who qualified during the last Target year makes it impracticable to publish a complete

list at this time. The list includes those whose qualifying scores average 84 per cent., or more.

The names and scores of such as qualify during the present year will be published from time to time.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

So much of par. 7, S. O. 43, Feb. 27, 1884, H. Q. A., as relates to Major James P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is amended so as to direct that he be relieved at once from duty at H. Q., Dept. of Arizona, and that, upon being so relieved, he proceed to New York City, and upon his arrival there, report by letter to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

The funds allotted for the purchase of 150 Cavalry horses for the Dept. of the Platte, will be transferred by Capt. Jas. H. Lord, A. Q. M., to Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., of the Board of Officers ordered to convene in Chicago quarters, which Board will, in addition to the duties required of it, purchase the horses for the Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 25, March 13, Div. Mo.).

During the illness of Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., will take charge of office (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Texas).

Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., will take charge of the Chief Q. M. office, Dept. Texas, until the return, from detached service, of Major J. G. O. Lee, Q. M. (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Texas).

Capt. J. V. Furey, A. Q. M., will take charge of the office of the Depot Q. M., Santa Fe, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Balance, 23d Inf. (S. O. 15, March 10, D. N. M.).

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, will grant a furlough for four months to Commissary Sergt. John Murphy, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major George E. Glenn is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 11, March 13, Div. Atlantic).

Payments on muster of Feb. 29, 1884, will be made as follows: At Forts Mojave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major P. P. G. Hall, Paymr.; at Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, Lowell, McDowell and Thomas, and San Carlos Agency, by Major W. H. Omeagay, Paymr. (S. O. 13, March 3, D. Ariz.).

Leave of absence for twenty-seven days, to take effect on or about April 3, is granted Major I. O. Dewey, Paymr., Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 51, March 15, D. East.).

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major J. P. Willard, Paymr., Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 51, March 15, D. East.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. C. K. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 27, March 6, D. Columbia.).

The leave of absence granted Surg. Dallas Bachs, Fort Adams, B. I., is further extended seven days (S. O. 50, March 14, D. East.).

Asst. Surg. Chas. S. Black will report to the C. O., Fort Concho, Texas, for duty (S. O. 30, March 10, D. Texas.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect April 1, 1884, is granted Major John S. Billings, Surg. (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. W. T. Parker having reported, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and report for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. F. S. Dewey, who will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 56, March 15, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Washington Matthews, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty, in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will report in person to the General of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. J. J. Kane is relieved as member of G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 49, March 12, D. East.).

Asst. Surg. John J. Kane is relieved as a member of the G. C. M., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 55, March 20, D. East.).

Hospital Steward Henry Honager, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., discharged by expiration of service March 12, 1884, and re-enlisted March 13, 1884.

Hospital Steward Jacob H. Appel is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will, at the expiration of his present furlough, report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Wm. F. Reynolds, Corps of Engrs., is by operation of law, this day retired from active service (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Frederick A. Hinman will be relieved from his present duties under the orders of Major Amos Stickney, and will take station at Norfolk, Va., and relieve Capt. James Marcour of the duties now in his charge. Capt. Marcour will take station at New York City for duty in connection with the removal of obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, and will relieve Brig. Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engrs., of the charge of certain works now under his immediate supervision (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.).

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR. DEPT., March 13, 1884.

"During the absence of the Chief of Engineers, Lieut. Col. John G. Parke, Corps of Engrs., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., will act as inspector upon unserviceable ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort A. Lincoln Ord. Depot, D. T., for which Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., is responsible (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.).

Ordnance Sergt. Henry Fox, now at Newport Barracks, Ky., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and report April 1 for duty (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Henry will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 51, March 15, D. East.).

CHAPLAINS.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain George W. Simpson, Fort McKinney, Wyo., is extended ten days (S. O. 27, March 14, Div. Mo.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Veterinary Surgeon Richard B. Corcoran will return from Portland, Ore., to his station, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 25, Feb. 29, D. Columbia.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

3d Lieut. G. H. Morgan is detailed, temporarily, in charge

of office of Instructor of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, D. Ariz.)
 Privates Charles B. Ross, Frederick Bates, and Richard B. Gittings are promoted corporals in Troop L.
 Corporal Frederick E. Winter is promoted sergeant, and Private Edward F. Banks corporal, Feb. 20, 1884, in Troop D.
 Corporal Henry Burger is promoted sergeant, and Private Theodore Zimmerman corporal, March 1, 1884, in Troop I.
 Sergeant James Welch, Troop K, is reduced to private, March 1.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers is, at his own request, relieved from duty as A. D. O. to Brig.-Gen. Ronald S. Mackenzie and will proceed from New York City to San Antonio, Texas, on public business, and on the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and join his troop. (S. O. March 17, H. Q. A.)
 Capt. John Lee will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur, President of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned. (S. O. March 19, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. Lemuel A. Abbott incapacitated for active service, the leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted him is extended until further orders. (S. O. March 19, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

In the case of Private John McFadden, Troop—, recently tried at Fort Totten for striking a comrade on the head with a club and acquitted, General Terry says: The manner in which the prisoner was allowed to testify in his own behalf was improper. Witnesses—and prisoners testifying in their own behalf have no exceptional privileges—though permitted under certain restrictions to refer to a written memorandum for the purpose of refreshing the memory, are not allowed to submit a written statement as evidence. With the foregoing exception, the proceedings and the findings are approved.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. John Gust to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1884, vice Pond, resigned line commission, which carries him to Troop B, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Tex.)

During the illness of Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, B. Q. M. 8th Cav., will take charge of his office (S. O. 31, March 12, D. Tex.)

In the case of Sergt. C. H. Osborne, Troop H, tried at Fort McIntosh for desertion, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for five years, General Schofield says: The court erred in allowing the principal witness examined for the prosecution, when asked: "State any circumstances within your [his] knowledge bearing on the prisoner's alleged crime of desertion," to assume the desertion as a fact established and state reasons accounting for the act, instead of stating facts and circumstances within his knowledge, to enable the court to reach a conclusion; and in admitting the following questions and answers: Q. by A.—"State at what time he deserted?" Answer—"About the 7th of November, 1883." Q. by the Court—"Where did he desert from?" Answer—"San Antonio, Texas." The witness should have been required to state the facts and circumstances, so far as known to him, bearing upon the act charged. It is the province of the court alone to arrive at the conclusion whether or not the facts established constitute the offense charged. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence, except so much thereof as imposes confinement for more than two years, is approved.

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Corpl. John H. Sanders is granted a furlough for one month, to take effect after his re-enlistment. (S. O. 57, March 17, Dept. Mo.)

1st Sergt. Thomas Campbell, Troop E, has been reduced to the ranks by sentence of Court-martial for deliberately, knowingly, and falsely, officially reporting the said troop present or accounted for, well knowing such report to be false and intended to deceive his troop and post commander.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate of disability, is granted Capt. J. W. MacMurray, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 27, March 6, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Frank E. Taylor is extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 21, March 8, Div. P.). To enable 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster to comply with S. O. 49, par. 7, A. G. O., he is relieved from duty in this Department, to date March 15, 1884 (S. O. 28, March 10, D. Cal.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

1st Lieut. William Everett is transferred from Bat. H to Bat. I, vice 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, from Bat. I to Bat. H, to take effect May 1, 1884. Lieut. Everett will report for duty at Fort Monroe May 1, 1884, to relieve Lieut. Cummins, who will join his proper station, Fort Warren, Mass., within thirty days over and above the time necessary to reach it in the ordinary course (S. O. March 15, H. Q. A.)
 Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 14, March 19, Div. A.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

1st Lieut. A. L. Morton is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 48, March 12, D. East.)
 During the absence of the Chief Quartermaster of the Div. of Atlantic on duty, 1st Lieut. Henry J. Boilly will take charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Division, and Dep. of East (S. O. 12, March 14, Div. A.)

The following order has been received from the War Department: "War Dept., March 18, 1884.—During the temporary absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., Acting Signal Officer, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties.—ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War." (S. O. March 19, H. Q. A.)

At a meeting of the members of Battery K, 5th Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the death of James Carter, his friends have sustained an irreparable loss, the battery an honest, kind, and impartial 1st sergeant, and the service an excellent soldier and faithful servant.

Whereas, During the fifteen years' service in the battery, his many acts of kindness to the unfortunate, his attention to the sick, his ever-ready generosity to those in distress, has endeared

him in the hearts of every one. As private and non-commissioned officer he has always been the same: respectful and obedient to those over him; square, upright, and impartial to those under him.

Resolved, That, with his many friends in and out of the service, we sincerely mourn his loss, and his memory will be ever held sacred by the members of this battery.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

2d Lieut. N. P. Phinier will proceed to Fort Mojave and report for duty with Co. G, to which company his promotion will carry him (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. L. P. Brant is relieved from duty in charge of office of Instructor of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, D. Ariz.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 25, Feb. 29, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie is extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 21, March 8, Div. P.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about April 1, 1884, is granted Capt. Samuel McKeever (S. O. March 15, H. Q. A.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. A. McD. McCook (S. O. 23, March 12, D. Platte.)

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Upon the return of 1st Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, Troop A, 1st Cav., to his troop at Fort Bidwell, Cal., 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert will rejoin his proper company at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 27, March 6, D. Cal.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Wm. H. McInnis, Fort M. Dermitt, Nev., is extended ten days (S. O. 28, March 10, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, Fort Brady, Mich., is authorized to avail himself, on or about April 1, 1884, of the leave of absence granted him by S. O. 9 (S. O. 13, March 17, Div. A.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, now on temporary duty at Fort Keogh, M. T., will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Dak.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Lieut.-Col. R. S. La Motte, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 49, March 13, D. East.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George H. Palmer is extended two months. (S. O. March 19, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Before a G. C. M. which met at Whipple Barracks, A. T., and of which Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, 1st Inf., was president, was tried Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf. Charge 1. Offering violence to his superior officer and disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer—the specification reciting that Capt. Roberts, Acting A. D. C. on the staff of General Crook, did Jan. 14, 1884, enter the office of Surg. B. J. D. Irwin, Medical Director at Whipple Barracks, and use violent and abusive language towards him, and when ordered to leave the office refused to obey, and threw with all possible violence at the head of Surg. Irwin a heavy glass tumbler, exclaiming as he hurled it: "There, God damn you, take that." Charge 2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—the specification, 1st, reciting his entry into Surg. Irwin's office, Jan. 18, and "did create a disgraceful disturbance therein by indulging in loud talk and threatening gestures towards the said Irwin, and upon being reminded of his equivocal conduct, did exclaim, addressing said Irwin, 'you lie' or words to that effect, and upon being ordered by said Irwin, to leave the office, did refuse to do so, he then said Roberts saying, 'as I will not leave here, after which he persisted in reminding and continuing to use taunting words and gestures towards the said Irwin, such as, 'ain't you ashamed to let a little fellow like me talk to you, you a great big fellow,' or words to that effect, thereby endeavoring to induce the said Irwin to commit a breach of military discipline by provoking a physical conflict between his superior, the said Irwin and himself, Roberts, failing in which he, the said Roberts, lifted up a dangerous weapon, to wit: a heavy glass tumbler then filled with red writing fluid and hurled it at the contents of the said Irwin, scattering its contents over the office, its furniture and the said Irwin, who was then seated behind his official desk, unprepared to defend or protect himself against the effects of a dangerous missile, the blow aimed being intended to cause the death of said Irwin, or produce grievous bodily injury to him, after which he, the said Capt. Roberts, did precipitately run away with all possible speed, shutting the door as he ran out of the office, and locking it on the outside thereof, thereby seeking safety in a cowardly manner." Specification 2 recites that Capt. Roberts, having taken to his quarters an extension dining table for which Surg. Irwin was responsible, did, when requested to furnish a memorandum receipt therefor, intentionally prevaricate in regard to the possession, responsibility, and actual use concerning the table. Charge 3. Conduct to the prejudice, etc.—specification 1st reciting the same as set forth in the 1st specification to the 2d charge, and specification 2d the same as set forth in the 2d specification to the 2d charge. Capt. Roberts pleaded as follows: To the specification, 1st charge, "In bar of trial," sustained by the court. To the 2d charge, "Not Guilty." To the 1st and 2d specifications, 2d charge: "Admits certain statements therein made, but in view of the diffuse and superfluous verbiage and verbosity of the specification, finds difficulty in separating the statements which are true from those he is unwilling to accept, and therefore pleads, 'Not Guilty.' To the 2d charge, "In bar of trial," sustained by the court. To the 2d specification, 2d charge, "Omitting the words, 'create a disgraceful,' and substituting therefor the words, 'engage in a: omitting the words, 'by indulging in loud talk and threatening gestures towards the,' substituting therefor the word 'with' between the words, 'said Roberts,' and 'lifted up,' omitting the words, 'with all the physical force and violence within his power,' omitting the words, 'unprepared to defend or protect himself against the effects of a dangerous missile, the blow aimed being intended to cause the death of said Irwin, or produce grievous bodily injury to him,' omitting the words, 'precipitately run away with all possible speed, shutting the door as he ran out of,' substituting therefor the word, 'leave,' omitting the word, 'and,' between the words 'office' and 'locking,' omitting the words, 'thereof, thereby seeking safety in a cowardly manner,' and omitting the words, 'within hearing of enlisted men, to the dis-

grace and scandal of the military service,' 'Guilty,' but attach no criminality thereto; and of the omitted words, 'Not Guilty.' Of the 2d specification, 2d charge, "Not Guilty." Of the 2d charge, "Not Guilty." And the court does therefore acquit him." The proceedings, findings and acquittal in the foregoing case of Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., are approved. The evidence submitted to the court shows that Surg. Irwin so far forgot himself as to apply abusive epithets to Capt. Roberts. The mode adopted by Capt. Roberts for resenting this violent and abusive language was not the one contemplated by the Regulations, and can be justified only in the light of the insult offered. In misunderstanding of this character, it is a principle generally accepted among gentlemen that the provocation given an individual received neutralizes each other, and instances are happily rare where members of the militia service, betrayed into a temporary loss of equanimity, have considered it proper to force upon public attention the acts of retaliation, for which there is an unfortunate demonstration has been in so great a measure responsible.

By order of Brigadier-General Crook:
 J. P. MARTIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Pvt. Barney Mucker is granted a furlough for one month. (S. O. 57, March 17, Dept. Mo.)

At a meeting of Company E, 20th Infantry, held at Fort Elliott, Tex., Monday evening, March 10, 1884, the following action was taken:

Whereas, The hand of the Almighty God has removed from our midst our esteemed friend and comrade, Corporal George S. Clarke, Company E, 20th Infantry, from the scene of temporal labors, and desirous as we are of testifying our respect for his memory, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Corporal George S. Clarke, the company has lost an honest, upright, noble, chivalrous, and valued friend, whose many noble and generous characteristics endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That we tender our sincerest sympathy to his bereaved relatives, invoking the interposition of a Providential hand to sustain them in their affliction and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Evening Telegram, Providence, Rhode Island, and a copy sent to the relatives of our deceased comrade.

GEORGE S. SKEELS, Secretary.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. J. G. Billance, Q. M. (S. O. 15, March 10, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. F. B. Jones, en route to Fort Lewis, Colo., from leave, will report for temporary duty at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 16, March 13, D. N. M.)

Capt. G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 54, March 19, D. East.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles will relieve 1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. O. S., Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 15, March 10, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the U. S., is granted Major Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr. (S. O. March 13, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. of Fort Bliss, Tex., will grant a furlough for four months to Pvt. Charles E. Cook, Co. C. (S. O. 57, March 17, Dept. Mo.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The C. O. of Fort Sill, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Thomas W. Boyd, Co. E. (S. O. 57, March 17, Dept. Mo.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

The leave of absence granted Lieut.-Colonel David H. Brotherton, in S. O. 5, Jan. 10, 1884, Dept. of Dakota, and which was extended one month by S. O. 11, Jan. 28, 1884, Div. of the Missouri, is changed to leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability. (S. O. March 18, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 15, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel John Newton, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier-General, March 6, 1884, vice Wright, retired from active service.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant John M. Ross, Regimental Quartermaster 21st Infantry, died March 10, 1884, at Winchester, Virginia.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Whipple Bks, A. T., Feb. 13, for the trial of Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf. Detail: Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Major James Biddle, 6th Cav.; Major C. H. Carlton, 31 Cav.; Major David Perry and Capt. T. O. Tupper, 6th Cav.; Capt. W. N. Tiedel, 1st Inf.; Capt. Adam Kramer and W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Thompson, 31 Cav., and Capt. Charles Merton, 31 Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 13, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., March 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, 10th Inf.; Capt. L. O. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles and S. Y. Seyburn, and 2d Lieut. V. E. Sottler, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 49, March 13, D. East.)

At Fort Cummings, N. M., March 24. Detail: Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Poshine, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath and J. M. Neall, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. R. B. Padlock, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 53, March 12, Dept. M.)

At Newport Bks, Ky., March 20. Detail: Major J. B. Keefer, P. Y. Dept.; Surg. J. M. Brown, Med. Dept.; Major W. H. Bell, Sub. Dept.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff and 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Dudley, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 52, March 17, D. East.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., March 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Lusk, 2d Art.; Major C. W. Fawcett, Q. M.; Capt. J. G. Ramsey and Henry G. Litchfield, 21 Art.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Dickson, Med. Dept.; Capt. W. P. Voss and 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, 21 Art., and 2d Lieut. William Henry Walker, 21 Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 53, March 18, D. East.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., March 21. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. Henry F. Brewster and D. H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. John J. Kane, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George E. Sage and W. B. Howar, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 51, March 18, D. East.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., March 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col.

John Mendenhall, Capt. George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. Walter Howe and William Everett, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. John L. Phillips, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkrite, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 53, March 13, D. East.)

At Fort Craig, N. M., March 24. Detail: Major J. K. Mizner, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. C. M. Callahan and 1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 56, March 15, Dept. M.)

At Fort Custer, M. T., the 21st day of March, 1884. Detail: Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav., President; Capt. Thomas G. Troxel, 17th Inf.; Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Mann, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate. (S. O. 28, March 14, D. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Vapourer Ordnance Depot, March 7, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the "Baldwin Gun-Carriage Saddle," to be presented before it by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., with a view of determining its adaptability for service in districts where the character of the country precludes the use of artillery on wheels. Detail: Col. Oviar Grover, 1st Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Inf.; Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Major A. S. Kimball, Q. M. Dept., and 2d Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art. (S. O. 26, March 3, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot, Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, and Major George L. Gillespie, is constituted to meet in New York City for the examination of the following named officers, with a view to their promotion in the Corps of Engineers: Capt. William B. Livermore, Capt. William H. Heuer, 1st Lieut. William T. Russell, and 2d Lieut. Graham D. Fitch. The Board will be assembled at as early a date as practicable, on the call of the senior member thereof (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., are constituted a Board of Survey to assemble at the Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Penn., on the 24th day of March. (S. O. March 13, H. Q. A.)

Post Returns.—General Schofield has required Post Commanders in the Division of the Missouri to append to their monthly post returns a "Report of Means of Transportation, Rations, Arms and Ammunition on hand at the post," and the quantity of arms and ammunition in the hands of troops. The arms and ammunition so reported to include all at post, whether in magazine or in the hands of troops (present and absent) belonging to the post.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the East.—Gen. Tidball, commandant of the Artillery School, in a recent order directs that "any hackman authorized to come on the Reservation of Fort Monroe, and wearing a badge to denote his business, will be allowed to solicit custom on the Baltimore wharf upon the arrival of passenger steamers thereat."

Department of the Missouri.—The new hospital at Fort Leavenworth is almost ready for occupation. The heating apparatus is nearly completed. Col. Otis, the post commandant, has a large number of teams with scrapers engaged in finishing up the grade about the building and finishing the new entrance into the garrison running by the guardhouse.

Department of Dakota.—A recent despatch from Fort Buford says the present winter has been the severest experienced for many years. A party of Indians reached the post a few days since, from Poplar River, on their way to Standing Rock Agency, as they said, to get something to eat. They were overtaken, however, by a party of Indian police sent to arrest them, and who sent them back to their agency at Poplar River. They at first declined to obey the orders of the police, and for a time there were prospects of a fight. Finally they agreed to refer the matter to Gen. Whistler, commanding Fort Buford, and he, by skillful management, induced the Indians to return peaceably. The situation at Poplar River has been steadily growing worse, and much suffering is experienced by the Indians, many of whom are sick and without medicine or food.

Department of the Platte.—Mr. C. H. Hendricks, civil engineer in the employ of Lieut. D. G. Kingman, U. S. A., in charge of improvements at the Yellowstone National Park, passed through St. Paul recently, and is reported by the *Pioneer-Press* to have thus unobscured himself: "Superintendent Conger has been much abused, and is completely overruled by the members of the National Park Improvement Company, who rule matters in the park with a high hand. Mr. Conger's auxiliaries are, for the most part, capable men, desirous of doing what is right, but hampered by ignorance of what their powers really are. Matters in the park are well looked after, so far as the Government's interests are concerned; game is plentiful, and depredations are not committed. The employees of the Improvement Company, however, are in a bad way. There are about thirty-five employees, and they are the most patient lot of men I ever saw. They haven't had any pay for six months, and there are thousands of dollars due them. Yet through the winter they worked faithfully and well, both those employed about the hotel, and those at the sawmill outside the Reservation. They have been on half rations since November, and such rations."

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

The Apache Rocket of March 7 has the following Fort Davis news: "Bear's meat is plentiful around Fort Davis. Bicycles are all the rage now with the officers. Lieut. Freeman is looked upon as the champion rider. Col. J. G. O. Lee, chief quartermaster, arrived last Tuesday. Lieut. Dunning, 16th Infantry, was in from the Pinery during the week. Lieut. Ward, who has been quite unwell, is fully restored to health. Col. Hough has been relieved from duty at Fort Concho, and ordered to Fort McIntosh to take command. His departure causes general regret at the fort. A carload of dead soldiers was recently exhumed at Ft. Concho, and taken to San Antonio and interred in the military cemetery. Troops A and D, 10th Cav., have arranged to play a base ball match on St. Patrick's day."

CADET BATTALION, MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is the Battalion Organization of the Corps of Cadets, Feb. 1, 1884. The numbers following the names indicate the members standing in their several classes in order of general merit on the 1st of January, 1884:

Adjutant—Sturgis.14			
Sergeant Major—Craig.11.1			
Company A.		Company B.	
Captain.	Captain.	Captain.	Captain.
Gillette.2	Conkling.8	Hale.1	Cole. J A19
Lieutenants.		Lieutenants.	
Knight.36	Thompson.27	Taylor.17	Sibert.9
Sayre.20	Sanford.3	Foot.13	Cress.24
Chittenden.4	Cabell.17	Bellinger.22	Noble.34
1st Sergeant.		1st Sergeant.	
Little.27	Cole. H 86	Kuhn.3	Gilman.28
Sergeants.		Sergeants.	
Carson.20	Muir.17	Whipple.36	Brown. A H11
Betters.30	Willcox.4	Brooks. J C W2	Byram.32
Ballard.22	Hubbard.7	Croel.18	Parker. C F10
	Curtis.5	Cook.16	
Corporals.		Corporals.	
Newcomer.1	Reed.9	Barnum.17	Pershing.22
Proctor.20	Patrick.3	Lewis. E M30	Shattuck.23
Barton.88	Byron.43	Rich.2	Mott. T B16
McMahon.7	Towers.4	Niskern.35	Monahan.50
Dwyer.44	Haines.5	Beant.5	Elliot. W G90
52 Privates.		54 Privates.	
Adams.62	Albright.90	Baker. O E25	Acott (ab. sick)
Andrews.29	Alexander.9	Baker. D J 355	Barkdale.75
Babbitt.421	Ayer.30	Brooks. E C27	Berry.8
Beach.40	Baker. F C80	Butler.58	Bourke.82
Benton. J W1	Baker. W P81	Cadman.68	Brace.78
Birdsall.94	Benton. E S15	Camp.11	Carter.47
Brown. R A15	Biddle.9	Carnahan.37	Clarke. P H37
Buck.29	Coleman.95	Corthell.13	Cole. G W79
Cartwright.131	Davis. G B11	Crofton.66	Cronin.12
Clay. J T48	Davis. W M41	Dad.29	Dan.79
Clayton.36	DeShon.16	Davison.14	De Wolf.63
Darrow.33	Donaldson. C V43	Dentler.25	Dewey.92
Davis. R P5	Downing.45	Donaldson. T	Evans. F D49
Devore.23	Drulen.61	Q75	Gibson.77
Duncan.54	Durfee.58	Edwards.72	Harman.59
Fowler.67	Farnsworth.42	Elliott. S H78	Hartman.67
Freeland.38	Franklin.93	Evans. E W13	Hay.80
Gerhardt.26	Frier.63	Landers.2	Hind.15
Gregg.49	Fulton.81	Fuller.39	Holley.74
Hall. T W33	Gordon.76	Gallagher.28	Horne.64
Harris.26	Gray.35	Gary.55	Howze.97
Hedekin.66	Hall. H23	Gatchell.16	Hunter.27
Hershey.20	Hanson.1	Godfrey.48	Hutchinson.23
Holbrook.21	Hardeman.52	Jenkins.6	Isaham.37
Hughes.38	Hatch.18	Jordan.69	Kimball.83
Johnson. A4	Hirst.25	Koehler.39	Lodge.6
Johnson. J J98	Jones. E N60	Landers.2	Leonard.56
Jones. W K2	Kalk.39	Lawson.40	Lochridge.36
Keene.46	Lanham.60	Lucas. E W	Lodori.91
Kerin (ab. by or).	Lewis. E A22	VC47	Logan.99
Lasseigne.51	Lewis. I N11	Lucas. T S31	Longest.92
Loveridge.19	Martin. C H57	McAlexander.70	Lyman.68
Maxwell.18	Martin. W 87	Meekil (absent)	McIntyre.10
McCauley.25	McCauley.16	without leave	McRae.65
Miley.74	McClure.28	Meyler.11	Michie.26
Nolan.55	McClure.28	Miller.33	Miller.33
Peach.54	Moore.55	O'Brien.8	Mott. S37
Perry.82	Parmer.19	Owen.69	Paxton.15
Putnam.35	Peck.4	Palmer.22	Potter.24
Reber.19	Pepoon.54	Parker. W 885	Ramsay.12
Richardson.16	Rivers.32	Penn.71	Russell.33
Robinson.29	Schumm.21	Pettit.62	Schenck.86
Robinson.10	Schillock.63	Poore.59	Schilling.87
Schofield.4	Shank.17	Powell.65	Seay.67
Shank.83	Smiley.32	Bogers.50	Smoke.57
Straub.38	Smith. E V89	Ruse.74	Stewart. R E100
Wassell.17	Stewart. C31	Simpson.10	Styer.31
Willard.77	Sullivan.96	Slavens.28	Tripp.30
William.49	Swaine.34	Squier.7	Walcutt.13
Wittenmyer.39	Taylor. W L61	Stevens.45	Williamson.24
Wright.12	Towley.24	Thayer.14	
Young.3	Trotter.49	Tread.49	
	Wilkins.2	Twigg.91	
	Winn.40	Umeto.73	
	Worthington.89	Walton.72	
		Weigel.88	
		Wheeler.14	

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOLD CAP CORDS.

In answer to an inquiry we publish the following specification for the gold band for the Army cap:

Extreme length to be ten and one-half (10½) inches. To be made of two adjustable cords of gold on silver wire, each of three (3) strands, twisted; size of cord one-eighth (⅛) of an inch in diameter. Each cord to be nine and a-half (9½) inches long, with loop one and one-quarter (1¼) inches long at outer ends. Loops to be fastened by basket plaiting of gold on silver wire gimp. The other end of cord to be fastened to a slide one-half (½) of an inch long by three-eighths (⅜) of an inch in diameter, covered with basket plaiting of gold on silver wire gimp as shown on sample in the office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A. Extreme length of cord between slides 7¼ inches.

The cap cords having been adopted from samples furnished by Henry V. Allen & Co., of New York, that firm is enabled to supply the correct pattern of best English make, gold on silver, at \$18 per dozen, or \$1.75 each.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MR. HARMER'S EXCELLENT BILL.

FORT MEADE, D. T., MARCH 7.

THE officers at this post have just signed a petition to Congress praying for the passage of Mr. Harmer's bill to increase the efficiency of the Army. In the opinion of many of the officers here it is complete, and thought by many to be the best Army bill ever introduced in Congress. It has been most favorably criticized by some of the leading journals of the country, and the provisions contained in it ought certainly to give entire satisfaction to all line officers, should it become a law an officer could look forward to advancement with a reasonable degree of expectancy, and the pay rate it fixes for non-commissioned officers would result in very great benefit to the Service. Men who hold non-commissioned officers warrants, would set a high value on them, and make it their aim in life to hold on to them, besides this it would be an incentive to a very good class of men to enlist in the Army. If the officers of the line would unite on this bill, there is great probability that it would pass, for many members of Congress are favorable to it, and all it now lacks as far as the House is concerned is a favorable report from the Military Committee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

WE are passing through a very quiet season. Many of our good people are keeping Lent, and all festivities are out of order. Rev. Thomas, of Highland Falls, holds services once a week at the soldiers' chapel, in addition to the services of our Chaplain.

Infantry company drills have been resumed and a dress

parade on Tuesday evening made us feel for a brief interval that the long winter had broken at last. The cavalry exercises of the 3d Class have been discontinued until further orders.

Our band gave a concert in the Library on Wednesday evening. The selections were unusually good.

We trust that the rumor that an attempt will be made to cut off longevity pay on account of the Tyler, Morton decisions is not well founded. It would be an act of great injustice. Congress made the laws by which the validity of these claims were established, and it is fair to presume that they were aware of the purpose of the acts. It may be a debatable question as to whether officers should in future be entitled to count cadet service in reckoning longevity pay. But there can certainly be no reasonable doubt, on the law as it stands at present. We hope that our commanding officer will capture the star that seems to be wandering around in an uncertain sort of a way.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The following items were included in the Special Deficiency Appropriation Bill passed by the House on Monday:

"For expenses of recruiting and for the transportation of enlisted men and boys at home and abroad, \$15,000. For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy yards and on foreign stations; preservation of materials, purchase of tools; wear, tear and repair of vessels afloat and for general care, increase and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair, and incidental expenses—namely, advertising and foreign postage, \$234,000."

Several bills of considerable importance were acted upon by the House Committee on Military Affairs at its regular meeting on Tuesday. The bill introduced by Mr. Rosecrans, No. 5,709, to amend Article 73 of the Rules and Articles of War relating to the appointment of courts martial received favorable action. The original bill was amended so as to make Article 73 read as follows: "Any general officer commanding the Army of the United States, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts martial whenever necessary;" provided, however, that when he is the accuser or prosecutor the court-martial shall be appointed by the President. The bill No. 1,251 to allow veteran bounty to volunteers in the late war who were afterward commissioned as officers in the regular Army, was amended so as to include such as were honorably discharged on account of disease contracted in the service and those discharged for promotion. As amended the bill was reported favorably. Mr. Henderson's bill, No. 208, to provide promotion in the corps of Judge Advocates, was also amended and reported favorably. As amended the bill authorizes the promotion of Majors who have served 30 years as Major to Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieutenant Colonels who have served the same number of years to the next higher grade. A favorable report was also made on the House Res. 176 to appoint from the sergeants of the Signal Corps the two lieutenants who were not promoted during the year 1881 because of a pending question as to the proper construction of the law authorizing such promotions.

The Senate Military Committee in its report on the bill to confirm the title of Benj. F. Pope to his office as Assistant Surgeon in the Army expresses the opinion that as both the War Department and Dr. Pope undoubtedly asked in good faith throughout, and he has been during the thirteen years that have elapsed since the revocation of the order dropping him from the Army, an honorable and valuable officer, whatever is needed to confirm his title should be granted. To do this more effectually the committee reports a substitute for the bill as originally introduced, which substitute authorizes the President to nominate Dr. Pope as of the 14th day of May, 1867, with authority to retain the pay and allowances he has received or that have become due since that date, provided that he shall receive nothing for the time he was actually out of service.

The House Naval Committee on Friday of last week reported favorably on House Res. 4,480 to retire officers of the Navy after thirty years' honorable service; House Res. 3,498 for the relief of Assistant Engineer H. D. Potts, and House Res. 4,783 to fix the position of Assistant Astronomers at Naval Observatory.

The following bills met with adverse action by the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday: S. 512, for relief of citizens of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories, who served in connection with the U. S. troops in the war with the Nez Perce Indians; S. 345, to appoint William E. Waters and others of the Medical Department of the Army, to the rank and place in said department to which they are entitled and which they would have held had the law of promotion according to seniority under the act of March 3, 1851, been carried out. The reason given for the adverse action on the latter bill is explained in the following report of the Committee:

The question involved in the bill and accompanying papers is as to the date at which they should have been promoted to be Surgeons with the rank and pay of Majors of Cavalry. The question arises under the construction of the Act of Congress of July 23, 1866, which authorized the appointment of a certain number or class of Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Lieutenants of Cavalry for the past three years of service, and of Captains of Cavalry after three years service and which provided "that all the original vacancies in the grades of Assistant Surgeons shall be filled by selection from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons, or as assistant surgeons of volunteers in the Army of the United States two years during the late war, and persons who have served as assistant surgeons in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Captain." The effect of the act being that all persons belonging to the class of assistant surgeons who had served three years as volunteers and who were appointed Assistant Surgeons, were commissioned Assistant Surgeons with the rank and pay of Captains of Cavalry, while another class of Assistant Surgeons, with prior commissions, then in the Army, continued to hold the rank and pay of Lieutenants of Cavalry, and in the order of promotion from Assi-

tant Surgeons to be Surgeons with the rank and pay of Majors of Cavalry; the Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captains were promoted in the order of their merit, rank and pay as Captains, instead of priority of the date of their commissions as Assistant Surgeons, thus making the oldest Assistant Surgeon, with rank and pay of Captain, with a subsequent commission, take precedence over an Assistant Surgeon with the junior rank of Captain, who held an older commission with rank of Lieutenant. The petitioners named in the bill claim that the promotions should have been made according to the priority of dates of commission as Assistant Surgeons, without regard to rank and pay at the date of appointment.

The question of the construction of the act of Congress was submitted to Solicitor-Gen. Phillips and Attorney-Gen. Devens, who decided that an assistant surgeon with the rank of captain takes precedence of every assistant surgeon with the rank of later date, and of every assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant without reference merely to the date of their entering into the service as assistant surgeons. In a subsequent opinion delivered by Attorney-Gen. Brewster on the 18th of May, 1883, these opinions were referred to, and by implication assented to, but this particular question did not arise, and as he expressed it was in no way involved in the question decided; but in an opinion rendered by Attorney-Gen. McVeigh on August 17, 1881, which was not alluded to by Attorney-Gen. Brewster, dissents from the former opinion. After careful consideration of the questions involved in the bill and accompanying papers your committee are of the opinion that the construction of the act of July 28, 1866, should be left to the interpretation of the War Department and of the law officer of the Government, that the question involved is not of such importance as to make it expedient or necessary now to define or interpret the intention of the act of Congress by the passage of another act of Congress. Your committee therefore report adversely and recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill, agreed upon by the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, appropriates \$15,000 for an industrial school for the Indians in Alaska.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has reported against the resolution offered in the Senate, December 5, to inquire into the expediency of creating a military academy west of the Mississippi River for the training of Indian youths as soldiers, etc.

The following resolution on motion of Mr. Hoar was adopted in the Senate on Wednesday: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish to the Senate, so far as records of the Department will enable him, the number of men contributed to the Navy by each State during the late war.

The House Naval Committee on Friday adopted a resolution requesting the Appropriation Committee to appropriate the balance of prize money due the officers and crew of the Farragut fleet, amounting in all to \$143,000. The bill to confirm the status of John M. Quackenbush was favorably passed upon. Mr. Talbott was directed to make another attempt to have the House set aside two evenings for the consideration of Naval matters reported from committee.

Mr. Talbott made an attempt on Wednesday to secure the adoption of a resolution setting night sessions for the consideration of bills and resolutions reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs and upon the Speaker's table, over which the committee has jurisdiction. Objection being made, the resolution was not considered.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 1758, Miller, of California. To allow Mr. Charles M. Blake, a post chaplain in the U. S. Army, to credit for all pay and allowances as a post chaplain in the Army from April 28, 1869, to July 2, 1870, and from May 14, 1878, to May 20, 1881, deducting therefrom such sum as may have been paid him on account of service during such period; and for all purposes of longevity and retirement his service shall be computed as if he had served from April 28, 1869, to July 2, 1870, and from May 14, 1878, to May 20, 1881, continuously and thereafter: *Provided*, That no pay shall be allowed or credit given for service for any purpose for the period from July 2, 1870, to May 14, 1878.

S. 1870, Mr. Call. To amend article 103 of the Rules and Articles of War, by adding thereto the following words: "No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for desertion committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation; *Provided*, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person enlisted."

S. 1871, Mr. Hawley. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make proclamation immediately, and cause said proclamation to be published and distributed as thoroughly as may be in such foreign ports as are interested in navigation and traffic in the Arctic seas, that the Government of the United States will pay a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be equitably paid or distributed, to such ship or ships, person or persons, not in the military or naval service of the United States, as shall discover and rescue, or satisfactorily ascertain the fate of the Greely expedition.

S. 1883, Mr. Voorhees. To appoint Julia A. Kaiser upon the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of passed assistant engineer, and pay thereof from the date of the passage of this act.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. Res. 195, Ellis. Whereas, Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, late Chief of Engineers, and retired by reason of his age on the 6th of March, 1884, has served the republic for more than forty-seven years in her armor, having been promoted four times for gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle, and having saved the capital from capture in July, 1864, and having wound up his distinguished and faithful service by filling with distinguished ability the position of Chief of Engineers since 1879; therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to place the name of General Horatio G. Wright on the roll of major generals on the retired list, with the pay and emoluments attached to said grade.

H. Res. 205, Mr. McKinley. To credit Lieuts. Giles B. Harber and Wm. H. Schaefer with sea-duty and sea-pay while engaged in the search for Lieut. Chipp and party, and also for the time employed in bringing home the remains of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and party.

S. 1892, Mr. Gorman. That, whereas, section 1588 of the U. S. is taken from and is a part of the last pay bill for the U. S. Navy by act of Congress July 15, 1870, and whereas said act repealed all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions, and whereas section 1593 was taken from an act repealed by said act of July 15, 1870, and was therefore not in force and not a statute of the U. S. at the time of the appointment of the "commission to revise and consolidate the Statutes of the U. S. in force on the first day of December 1873." It is hereby enacted that all officers of the U. S. Navy retired prior to the adoption of the U. S. shall be paid in conformity with section 1588 taken from the last pay bill for the U. S. Navy adopted by act of Congress of July 15, 1870.

H. R. 2601, Mr. George. That the sum of \$180,000

be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a steam vessel of the Revenue Marine and steam-launch, for special service in the waters and tributaries of Alaska.

H. R. 4716. Amendment to be proposed by Mr. Voorhees to the bill (H. R. 4716) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes, viz.: On page 5, in line 104, after the word "dollars," insert the following: "And all unexpended balances of the appropriations known as 'pay of the Navy,' or so much thereof as may be necessary may be used not only for pay of the Navy, but also for payment of mileage which has accrued according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and remains unpaid."

H. R. 5670, Mr. Lyman, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill as a substitute for H. R. 1040: To authorize a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who have served for a period of thirty years or upward. That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the United States Army, either as a private or as a non-commissioned officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement; and he shall thereafter receive seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired.

H. R. 5711, Rosecrans. That from and after the passage of this act the officers, with the rank of colonel, now authorized by law, designated as chief medical purveyor, surgeons with the rank of colonels, and assistant surgeon general, shall be styled assistant surgeons general, continuing to have the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels, to be placed on the Army Register in the order of seniority of dates of present commissions as colonels. That the senior assistant surgeon general shall be charged with the duties of chief medical purveyor, and that the other assistant surgeons general shall be assigned to such duties in the Medical Department as the interests of the service may demand.

Sec. 2. That the officers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, now authorized by law, designated as surgeons with the rank of lieutenant colonels, and as assistant medical purveyors, shall be styled deputy surgeons general, continuing to have the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels, to be placed on the Army Register in the order of seniority of dates of present commissions as lieutenant colonels. That the deputy surgeons general shall be assigned to such duties in the Medical Department as the interests of the service may demand. That the duties of assistant medical purveyors shall be performed by officers detailed from the grade of deputy surgeon general.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H. R. 5758, Collins. To appoint John N. Quackenbush a commander in the Navy of the United States, vice Geo. V. Morris, retired, to take rank and position on the list of such commanders from and after the date of the retirement of Morris, namely, Oct. 21, 1874, and next after the name of Commander Wm. T. Simpson, the appointment to be to all the vacancy still unfilled, caused by the retirement of Morris, the right to fill which is unquestioned under the above decision, and the right to resume the original commission of Commander Quackenbush might be questionable: *Provided*, That such appointment shall not entitle the said John N. Quackenbush to compensation during the time that intervened between the appointment of Schley and the subsequent retirement of Morris: *Provided further*, That after such reappointment the said John N. Quackenbush shall be entitled, with the exception provided for above, namely, that no compensation be received for the few months that intervened between the issuing of the commission to Schley and the retirement of Morris, to compensation from the date of his original commission to the present time, as by him duly received up to the time of the raising of a question as to his status in consequence of the Supreme Court decision in the case of Blake above referred to; and he having been borne on the rolls of the Navy until August 1, 1883, and on waiting orders until said date, he shall receive whatever arrears of salary have accrued since April 1, 1881, that being the date on which further payment of his salary was deferred until his status should be finally decided.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE NAVY.

In response to a request from Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, Secretary Chandler has furnished that committee with a statement of the appropriations that are needed in addition to that contained in the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the House, and memoranda from the heads of Bureaux, setting forth the necessity for the increase asked, \$100,000 of which is for the completion of the machinery, boilers, etc., of the *New York*.

Under the Bureau of Ordnance, it is recommended that the appropriation be increased to \$1,124,844. Of this sum, \$253,210 is required for armament of the Navy with forty machine cannon of small calibre, twenty Gatling guns, and three thousand magazine rifles.

The Chief of Ordnance says: "A large part of the armament of foreign ships of war of all classes now consists of machine cannon and of musket calibre machine guns. The projectiles of the machine cannon have sufficient energy to pierce the sides of all unarmored vessels, and the steel projectiles will pierce about 1½ inches of steel plate at moderate ranges. The shell from these guns is also very destructive, and they constitute a most valuable defense against torpedo boats. Their power and importance have so impressed foreign naval authorities that we find the number of such arms supplied to foreign ships constantly on the increase."

For the purchase of a torpedo boat and the working drawings of the same, \$55,000, and \$599,400 is asked for, to continue the manufacture of modern guns, carriages and ammunition for the re-armament of the Navy. There are no such guns, carriages, etc., now in the Navy, and it is imperatively necessary that they be provided for the national defence. The money heretofore appropriated has only served to partially commence the manufacture of type guns, carriages, and ammunition, the ships afloat in commission being still armed with obsolete and inferior cannon. The money asked for would purchase about twenty-five 6 inch guns and eight 8-inch guns, with their carriages and ammunition.

In case the amount mentioned for this purpose is not allowed it is recommended that the balance that may remain from the appropriation for "steel rifle breech load" nguns" be reappropriated.

The general appropriation for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting should be increased from \$707,000 to \$903,000.

Admiral Nichols states that \$200,000 is manifestly inadequate to meet the requirements of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The Chief Constructor requests that the general appropriation for the next fiscal year be made \$1,750,000. Of whatever sum is appropriated at least \$300,000 should

be made available immediately in order to continue work during the present year, the current appropriation being entirely exhausted, as appears by the communications appended. All work and expenditures at the navy-yards under this Bureau ceased February 29. The Secretary recommends that the limit of 30 per cent. for repairs of wooden vessels, adopted in the act of March 3, 1883, be restored, in the place of the 80 per cent. provided in the pending bill, and in regard to this he says that the current impression that the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of March 3, fixing the limit at 20 per cent., having made a serious reduction in the number of efficient vessels, is entirely erroneous.

The real explanation of the alleged disproportion between the amount of expenditure and the results accomplished, in the naval administration of this country, is to be found in the adherence to a policy of attempting at great cost to rehabilitate worn out structures, under the name of repairs. The injurious effects of the method are far-reaching and various. It places the whole subject of construction and repair outside of definable limits, and prevents the exercise of the necessary checks. The policy of extensive repairs, which the Department now urges Congress to check by the adoption of a reasonable limit in the law, encourages the entrance of politics into Navy-yard administrations, and is destined, if continued, to lead to a demoralized and overgrown Navy establishment.

"The figures show the startling results of the system of Navy-yard labor, carried on under the supervision of Bureaus unrestricted by any limitation in the law, except the gross amount of their annual appropriations. They show that instead of maintaining our navy yards for the advantage and benefit of our ships, the ships have been dragging out a protracted existence for the benefit of the yards. It is natural to expect that reforms will meet with strenuous opposition from those interests which have derived importance or benefit from the present system, the Bureaus, which are charged with the detailed expenditure of large appropriation of ill-defined application; the officials and employees, to whom a great Navy-yard establishment gives a congenial though not too absorbing occupation; and the local interests, political or industrial, which might suffer from a withdrawal of Navy-yard co-operation and support; but it is to be hoped that Congress will not be deterred by such influences from applying the necessary remedy, which is now recommended by the Department."

Other additional appropriations recommended by the Secretary of the Navy are as follows: Completing batteries of new cruisers, \$503,992; completing the four double-turreted monitors, and for ordnance for the same, \$2,000,000. It is suggested that authority be given for their completion, and for procuring their armament. It is also recommended that 20 per cent. of the amounts appropriated for the completion of the cruisers and their machinery should be made available immediately, in order to meet payments on contracts which are likely to become due before July 1, 1884, and that there be appropriated \$2,500,000 toward the construction of one cruiser of 3,000 tons, one dispatch vessel of 1,500 tons, two heavily armed gunboats of 1,500 tons each, one light gunboat of 750 tons, one gunboat not to exceed 900 tons, one steel-ran, one cruising torpedo boat, and two harbor torpedo boats, as provided in Senate bill 698, passed by the Senate, and that the construction of these vessels be authorized.

The Secretary recommends striking out the clause of the bill giving naval officers credit for their services as officers clerks or enlisted men in the volunteer service. The Secretary says: "This is the clause, with some variations, which was added to the act of Aug. 5, 1862, and also that of March 3, 1883, and has thus become a law. It seems that its advocates are not satisfied, because they have not yet received any money from the Treasury by reason of it; and so they now come again. It should be stricken out, because if it takes no money from the Treasury its advocates do not desire its passage, and if it does, Congress ought to know and specify how much, before paying, and not appropriate money in such a blind and indefinite way."

The provision requiring the guns of the *Chicago* to be mounted on Clarke's turrets provided it shall not change the contract for the construction of the vessel, the Secretary states, should be stricken out.

He arrived at this conclusion after the Advisory Board had stated in reply to questions:

The mounting of the four 8-inch guns of the *Chicago* in defective turrets will probably make certain changes necessary in the half turrets in which they are to be mounted, and this will affect the cost of their construction, and hence the contract. Again, the carriages for the guns have been contracted for, and in the event of the use of defective turrets or V shields these contracts would have to be annulled or the carriages abandoned.

If the turret contemplated by the bill is such as is represented in a drawing submitted by Mr. Clark, they cannot possibly be constructed upon the weight at present allowed for the mounting and armor protection of these guns. It is not deemed expedient to place the 8-inch guns of the *Chicago* in defective turrets or V shields as shown by these drawings; first, on account of their excessive weight in proportion to the protection offered; second, since the question of the advisability of having any shields for the guns of an unarmored cruiser is an open one. Among artillerymen, opinions are about equally divided on the subject, and the shields already designed and contracted for are very simple, and, being adjustable, can be attached or removed at pleasure.

The Secretary submitted a memorandum from Col. C. G. McCawley in opposition to the proposed reduction in the Naval bill of the Marine Corps to 75 officers on the active list.

The bill has not been taken up as yet by the Subcommittee of the Senate. The committee is inclined to favor the recommendations of Secretary Chandler.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Antigua, March 3, from St. Kitts. Will visit Point a Pitre, St. Pierre, and Kingston, before going to the United States. Health of officers and crew good. Later advices report her arrival at Martinique March 18, 1884. She expects to arrive at Hampton Roads, Va., about May 1.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Port au Prince. Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., March 6, for Port au Prince, Hayti.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 21, for Port au Prince, Hayti. Address, care of U. S. Consul, at latter place.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Vera Cruz March 10.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C. Arrived at Santa Marta, U. S. C., Feb. 29. Capt. Wallace reports that the foreign trade of that place is confined to the exportation of a small amount of provisions. There is one regular steamer monthly, and occasionally one of the Allain line touches there from New York. Arrived at Savannah March 3 and at Aspinwall, U. S. C., March 17, 1884.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., March 10, for Havana, Cuba. Address, care of U. S. Consul at that place. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., March 20.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

Address, Mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Cape Town, Africa, at last accounts.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the U. S. flagship Brooklyn, Heligoland, Island of Nos. Beh. Jan. 18, gives an account of the movements of this vessel, already reported in the JOURNAL. Describing the reception given to the officers of the Brooklyn by the Sultan of Zanzibar, he says:

On Dec. 23 Mr. F. W. Cheney, United States Consul at Zanzibar, arranged an official reception for Commodore Phelps by the Sultan. It was attended with the customs of the rulers of Oriental countries. Commodore Phelps and staff walked from the Consulate to the palace, where they arrived at 9 30 A. M., the hour appointed for the reception. The approach to the palace was made through the open ranks of a long line of Arab soldiers. Upon reaching the pavilion or court before the palace, the honored guests were received by the regular army of fourteen hundred men, which is commanded by a former lieutenant in the English Navy. The troops presented arms as the Americans passed in. A band played our national air, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. The party were received at the head of a flight of stairs by the Sultan, to whom they were presented, and then shown into the diplomatic room, where the staff was awarded seats on the left side of the apartment, while on the right were a body of Arab nobles. Commodore Phelps and the United States Consul had seats contiguous to his Highness. Conversation was carried on through an interpreter. Sherbet was passed around to the visitors by the Sultan's cup-bearers and assistants, who were Arab noblemen. Subsequently black coffee in delicate China cups was offered all. After this the handkerchiefs of the officers were sprinkled with esser-of-roses by the same noblemen, who take the place of servants in the household of this Eastern sovereign. This ended the reception. The Sultan then rose and walked to the head of the stairs, followed by Commodore Phelps and his staff, and as each officer passed his Highness shook hands with him. The Sultan arranged for a grand dinner in the evening, which was accompanied with all the gorgeousness of oriental splendor and habits peculiar to such festivities. The bill of fare and programme of music were nicely printed on cardboard, with Arabic edging and the Sultan's monogram at the head of the list in gilded Arabic characters. It was an elegant European dinner of twenty-two courses, with fouriced puddings as a specialty. These puddings were named by the Sultan himself in honor of "The Republic," President Arthur and Hon. Secretaries Chandler and Frelinghuysen in lieu of toast.

The officers were received in a wing of one of the palaces, and from there conducted by the Sultan to the dining room. This was in a long corridor, which opened upon an inner court, in which the bands of music were stationed. The Sultan sat in the centre with Commodore Phelps on his right, Mr. Cheney on his left, Capt. Weaver and the U. S. Consul directly opposite; the other officers more or less remote from his Highness. Three of the highest Arab dignitaries occupied one end of the table, and the Sultan's brother, with a rich Hindu merchant, Mr. Taria Topin, at the other.

A Portuguese band in the Sultan's employ played selections from op-eras, etc., like a European band, and alternated with an Arab band, which played distinctive Arab airs, which sounded wild and weird. A chorus of men also sang "The R. d. White and Blue," with band accompaniment, and, as a special compliment, the American drinking song, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," learned for the occasion.

NIRPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 30, 1884.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. Sailed from Palermo, March 1, for Messina, where she would be docked, coal shipped, and proceed to Alexandria. Health of all on board good. While at Naples, which place she left Feb. 23, many of the officers had permission of the Admiralty to examine the new ironclad Italia, of which they availed themselves. The steamer Guttenberg had arrived with stores for the squadron from New York.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicolai Ludlow. At Palermo, Sicily, at last accounts.

KANSAS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Palermo, Sicily, at last accounts.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes.

Commodore J. H. Up-hur will relieve Admiral Hughes, who retires March 31, 1884.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Address same.

HARTFORD, 3d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C.

Carpenter. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at San Francisco March 18. All well on board. While at Honolulu visits were exchanged with the King and many other distinguished officials.

IREQUOIS, 31 rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sande. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Talcahuano, Chili, Jan. 28 for Valparaiso. At Torvé, Chili, Feb. 6, 1884. A correspondent of the JOURNAL, writing from above place, says: The Irequois has been sending a month in the bay of Concepcion, having arrived in Talcahuano in the early part of January, and visiting the ports of Talcahuano, Penon, and Torvé. Much hospitality and kindness was extended towards the ship by the people and summer visitors of these ports, making the visit of the ship a notable one. The Irequois is to be in Callao the middle of April.

LACKAWANNA, 21 rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, at last accounts. Address Mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship. Callao, Peru. Will be relieved by the Monongahela. Address care of U. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PENSAOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Expects to reach Hampton Roads, Va., during the months of April or May next. At Cape Town, Africa, Feb. 12.

WAOSHUBETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 21, 1883. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Montevideo, Uruguay, March 3, 1884.

Atlantic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALEXET, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 19, 1884. Expected to remain ten days, and then leave for Shanghai, China.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Raze Island, Corea, Dec. 23.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Canton, China, at last accounts.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, Jan. 12.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Reported at Shanghai, China, Jan. 13, 1884.

OSPIER, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGonsey. Arrived at Hampton Roads March 16. Was detained in side the Cape of the Delaware on Thursday on account of heating of the engines, and all day Friday by a heavy N. E. gale. She was inspected March 20.

FALOT, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Ghilden. At Tientsin, China.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Sherrett. At Shanghai at last accounts. Has been ordered to return home by the way of the Mediterranean, and expects to arrive at New York about August next.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. A cable announces her arrival at Adeu, Arabia, March 10, 1884. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Lucie.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. Left New York, Feb. 13, 1884. She will visit Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Basee Terre, St. Kitts, and some port in the island of St. Thomas. She will return to United States about June 20.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Guntery ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. West. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 26, on a cruise to the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Sailed from the Navy-yard, New York, March 10, 1884, for a cruise to Lisbon, Portugal, the Madeira Islands, thence to the Canary Islands, and back to Newport, R. I. The ship's address will be in the care of the U. S. Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, until April 3; between April 3 and May 1, letters must be addressed to the care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After May 1 the ship's address will be at Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown, commanding. At Washington, D. C.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory, commanding. At New York Navy-yard. It is expected she will be ready to sail for the Arctic seas about April 10, 1884.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Montevideo, Feb. 7.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. Arrived at the Navy yard, Norfolk, March 18. She took on board nearly all the stores of the *Palmetto* at Port Royal.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At Corinto at last accounts. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Dock foot of 23d Street, East River, New York.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John P. Merry, commanding. Left Washington, D. C., March 18, for Norfolk, Va., with the Secretary of the Navy and party on board.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Washington, D. C., at last accounts.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajazz*, *Catakill*, *Lehigh*, *Maropac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comd D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE following additional amounts were received last week by Lieut. Moore, U. S. N., towards the erection of the monument at Annapolis to the dead of the *Jeannette*: Officers and seamen U. S. S. *Nautie*, \$32; officers and seamen U. S. S. *Minacota*, \$52.50; officers and seamen U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*, \$34.50; officers and seamen Coast Survey steamer *Arago*, \$39.50; officers and seamen Coast Survey steamer *Gedney*, \$21; individual subscriptions, \$21. This makes a total up to Saturday last of \$333.40.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Journal says: The selection of the officers for the Greeley relief expedition have caused much surprise even in naval circles. A very considerable proportion of the officers who have been detailed, all of whom have volunteered, are the leaders of Washington social circles—gentlemen who for years have held envied places in the "soft service brigade." They are the leaders of the Germans and the fashionable dancers of the capital, the centre of the social world that dotes on blue coats and brass buttons. Yet these officers have volunteered to go and to take their lives in their hands. Two of them are among the richest men in the Navy. They seem to desire to show the country that the Navy has not become effeminate, and that it only needs a great occasion to develop the courage and daring for which American naval annals have been famous.

The Brooklyn Union reports Capt. Meade as saying: "I leave the Navy because I do not think that it has any future in it for an active man. If a man wants to vegetate, to lead a lazy, monotonous life, the Navy is the place for him; but if he wishes to push himself forward, to really mingle in the fray, he had better keep out of it. If there should be a war I would at once apply for a active service, but now I think I can serve the Navy better out of it. The present condition of the United States Navy is disgraceful. We practically have no navy. We have not a coast defence nor a single gun—a gun, I mean, that could be used with effect against any of the great European men-of-war. To me the present outlook of the Navy is most discouraging, and therefore I have determined to leave it. I have tried to do my duty in the service for many years, and I feel now that I can leave it honorably." We are authorized to say that this is not a correct report. Capt. Meade has not said that the Union reporter or any one else that he intends to leave the Navy.

THE HOUSE on Monday passed a resolution appropriating out of the contingent fund \$5,000 to enable the Committee on Naval Affairs to prosecute the investigation previously ordered of the loss of the *Jeddah*.

ADVISES of March 6 from Panama state that at the request of the Minister of the United States, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs has issued the requisite permission for an American man-of-war to survey the mouth of the Magdalena River, and that Lieut. J. A. Norris and F. Fletcher, U. S. N., are there engaged in the work at present being performed on this coast under the supervision of Lieut. Commander Davis, whose headquarters are at Payta, Peru. They belong to the Geographical Commission which commenced work ten years ago, making Panama its starting point. Thence it was carried across the West Indies to Washington, thence to Greenwich, and southward from the islands to Rio de Janeiro, following the cable course, then across the Cordillera to Valparaiso, and back to Panama, where now the circuit of observations will be brought to completion by the gentlemen mentioned directly their instruments are set up. The work will be begun at Panama in a few days, when Lieut. Fletcher will proceed to La Libertad, where he will establish a third station.

THE amount agreed upon by the Government, \$104,500, for the steamer *Bear* for the Greeley Search Expedition, has been paid by Commodore Upshur through Seligman Bros.

THE three sailors attached to the U. S. *Speedwell*, who were charged with having robbed dead bodies recovered from the wreck of the steamer *City of Lunenburg*, have been honorably acquitted by a Naval Court-martial. They have been restored to duty.

In a recent lecture in New York Col. Albert G. Browne, Jr., said: "Ochil has not only advanced into the position of the controlling Power on the west coast of South Africa, but by her naval strength she can if she pleases at this moment command the Pacific coast of the United States. Any one of her three iron-clads can sink every wooden vessel in our wretched Navy, and the contrast between her ability and our impotence is a daily shame to every citizen of our country who resides or travels between Panama and Cape Horn."

It will be interesting to sportsmen to learn that electricity has been successfully applied as a motive power for gun punts. A punt built the other day by Messrs. Gilbert and Boyle for Mr. J. J. Mackie, of Anchen Cairn, Scotland, fulfilled all the necessary conditions. Carrying a gun weighing 9 cwt., the craft drew only 9 inches, and her machinery, the great point, proved absolutely noiseless. She made three knots an hour with one battery only working, and four knots when full power was put on.

CHIEF Engineer Farmer at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on Tuesday, tested for speed a new steam launch, which is one of several fitted out there for naval cadet drill. The fleet will comprise fourteen launches, ten of which have already been built. The trial trip of the new launch, which is to be named after Admiral Farragut, was very satisfactory. Eight knots being made in an hour without difficulty. The boat is 36 feet long, 9 feet beam and contains the latest improvements in machinery. Another boat of the same description has been launched, and will be equipped at once. It is to be called after Admiral Porter.

THE Secretary of the Navy in a letter to the heads of bureaus of the Navy Department states that the vessels for the relief of the Greeley party will sail on dates not later than the following: *Bear* April 25, *Thetis* May 1, and *Alert* May 10. The bureau officers are instructed not to begin any work upon the vessels which cannot be completed before those dates.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate on Wednesday, by Mr. Lapham to provide for the sale of the Navy Yard and United States Hospital land on and near Wallabout Bay, in the city of New York, N. Y. This bill is identical with that introduced in the House by Mr. Felix Campbell, and provides for the sale of about twenty-five acres of land not needed by the Government.

THE reconquer *Ounalaska*, Lieut. Geo. M. Sidney commanding, was put in commission at Mare Island March 19, 1884.

OWING to the exhaustion of the appropriation for construction and repair of the Navy, work on the following vessels has been suspended: *Omaha* and *Marion* at Portsmouth.

N. H.; *Intrepid*, Colorado, Vermont and Nina at New York; *Osprey* at Philadelphia; *Mohican* and *Monongahela* at Mare Island, and the school-ships *Constellation* and *Dale* at Norfolk. The work on the steel cruisers and on the turrets of the *Manitowoh* at New York will be continued.

The British flag-ship *Northampton*, Capt. Noel Digby, and the gun-boat *Flamingo*, Capt. Custance, of the West India and North American fleet, are at Charleston, S. C., for supplies and orders.

The announcement is made from Chicago of a new motor, known as the "Triple-Thermic Motor," working with vapor of bi-sulphide of carbon. A company has been organized with a capital of \$25,000,000 to sell the motors. The Chicago dispatch says that a prominent engineer of Chicago, investigating the result of the examination of his new motor, says: "I saw a 15-horse power boiler, with very little fire under it, generating steam which generated the new motor, which in turn ran an engine of 60 horse power." While bi-sulphide of carbon requires but very little heat before it flies into vapor, its pressure, and consequently working power, is proportionately low, and it is doubtful whether the work obtained from it is worth the cost of the apparatus and material. By the way, what has become of Mr. Isherwood's ammonia engine?

Several practical engineers have united with Mr. John Roach in forming the rapid Steamship Company to construct steamships and other vessels and mechanism, and machinery for the propulsion of vessels, "especially auxiliary screw propelling power to that heretofore ordinarily employed, calculated greatly to increase the speed of vessels." It is not designed to establish any new line of steamships, but Mr. Roach and his associates hope to be able to develop new and valuable features in steam propulsion. A moderate sized vessel now being constructed for the company will be ready for sea in about five months, and its equipment will include various new appliances owned exclusively by the new company.

Iron, in its issue of February 15, publishes Admiral Porter's history and description of the *Albatross*, following it with some account of the Mallory propeller, of which it says in conclusion: "We believe that parties interested are awaiting the final result of the experiments with the *Albatross*, after which the invention will probably be vigorously pushed in England, as it appears to be eminently adapted both for warlike and commercial purposes."

We observe that Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, of the *Albatross*, has filed an application for a patent for steering apparatus. In his specification he says: "It has before this been proposed to steer a vessel by means of water ejected from one side or the other at the stern. In some cases, also, it has been proposed to use this hydraulic steering mechanism in conjunction with the ordinary steering apparatus; but in all such cases of which I have knowledge the hydraulic apparatus has been independent of the ordinary steering apparatus, and each, in order to act, has required separate and independent manipulation. The characteristic feature of my improvement resides in so combining these two apparatuses or mechanisms that they shall both be operated through the instrumentality of one and the same wheel or tiller; and I prefer to so organize and arrange the elements which compose said combination that the hydraulic steering apparatus shall be called into action not by slight movements of the tiller or wheel—such as required ordinarily when steering a course—but only by extensive movements—such as, for instance, as take place in putting the tiller 'hard over.'"

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 15.—Lieutenants David Peacock and W. E. B. DeLahay, to the receiving ship Colorado.

Naval Constructor Geo. R. Bonah, to duty at Bristol, R. I. for the purpose of superintending the construction of Herreshoff launches.

MARCH 17.—Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Pendleton, to examination for promotion.

Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap, to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, to duty connected with the machinery of steam cutters being built by Messrs. Herreshoff and Co., at Bristol, R. I.

MARCH 19.—Surgeon Henry Stuart, to appear before Retiring Board.

ORDERS ON TEMPORARY DUTY.

Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, and Lieutenant Commander F. M. Barber, to Chester, Penn., in connection with the Naval Advisory Board.

Rear Admiral E. Simpson and Chief Engineer A. Henderson, to Nashua, N. H.

DETACHED.

MARCH 15.—Lieutenant Rogers H. Galt, from the Hartford, March 31, and ordered to proceed home, and wait orders.

Ensign Valentine S. Nelson, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Naval Observatory.

MARCH 17.—Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 18.—Lieutenant Charles J. Badger, from duty in the Hydrographic Office, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant James W. Carlin, from the Hartford, March 31, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Museum of Hygiene, at Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. H. Streets, from duty at the Museum of Hygiene, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

COMMISSIONED.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from December 27, 1883.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

Leave of Passed Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, extended six months, with permission to remain abroad.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

Lieutenant R. E. Impey, U. S. N., has reported return home from the Quinebaug, and placed on waiting orders.

REMOVED.

Naval Cadet Valentine Nelson.

TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS.

Paymaster D. P. Wright returned from Rio de Janeiro; will settle accounts and await orders.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending, March 19, 1884: George William Collins, captain of fore-castle, March 10, Naval Hospital, New York.

George L. Satchwell, 3d class apprentice, March 9, U. S. S. New Hampshire, Newport.

MARINE CORPS.

Major James Forney was detached, March 15, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to command the Marines stationed at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Captain H. J. Bishop was detached, March 15, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. receiving ship Colorado.

Capt. J. M. T. Young has had his leave extended three weeks from March 22.

COMMISSIONED.

Captain James Forney, to be a major in the Marine Corps from February 24, 1884.

First Lieutenant James M. T. Young, to be a captain in the Marine Corps from February 24, 1884.

Second Lieutenant William P. Biddle, to be 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from February 24, 1884.

CHANGES ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

Lieut. J. M. Miller, transferred to the Lackawanna from the Hartford, and Lieutenant J. W. Carlin, from the Lackawanna to the Hartford during the month of January.

CHANGES ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

FEBRUARY 6.—Lieutenant Commander C. P. Goodrich, detached from the Lancaster, and ordered to proceed to London to take command of the Greely Relief steamer.

Lieutenant L. L. Beamer, detached from the Lancaster, and ordered to proceed to London and report to Lieutenant Commander Goodrich for duty.

FEBRUARY 7.—Medical Inspector A. Hudson, reported for duty on board the Lancaster as the relief of Medical Inspector N. L. Bates.

TRANSFERS.

FEBRUARY 14.—Naval Cadets G. W. Street, T. H. Gignilhat, S. Z. Mitchell, H. C. Pettit, G. M. Von Schroder, and A. B. Legaré, from the Trenton to the Lancaster.

FEBRUARY 19.—Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, Jr., from the Kearsarge to the Lancaster.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

Surgeon C. U. Gravatt, U. S. N., went to Washington Monday night, having charge of a patient whom it was deemed best to transfer from the Chelsea Hospital.

Captain Chandler's name having been sent to the Senate for promotion on Friday of last week, his commission and detachment are expected soon. He has very many warm friends in Boston, who will regret his departure.

Chaplain Tribon was discharged from the hospital on Monday and left the same evening for Norfolk to resume his duties on board the *Powhatan*.

A complimentary concert given to Miss Katie L. Eldredge last week was very largely attended, and her hearty reception must have been very gratifying to her. Her voice is very rich and sweet. She is the daughter of Captain Eldredge, formerly an acting lieutenant in the Navy.

A paper read before the Evangelical Association of the ministers of Boston and vicinity, at its last meeting, by the Rev. Dr. Warren, locates the Garden of Eden at the North Pole! A timely paper in view of the expedition about to start for that point.

The "War in Tong-king," by Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, U. S. N., is having a large sale in this vicinity.

The paper read before the Suffolk North Conference at Arlington, by Chaplain E. K. Rawson, U. S. N., is published in the *Golden Rule*. The subject is: "How far should the church endeavor to minister to other than the spiritual wants of the young people." It is a valuable contribution to the discussion of this matter, and its style is excellent.

WE OUGHT TO HAVE A NAVY.

POSSIBLY it is not well to stand up with entire unanimity for the American hog—for pork has been sent to Germany which was not entirely good; but so far as this Laaser resolution is concerned it is perfectly pure, perfectly honorable, totally without trichine, warranted to be good color, and in all other respects is as legitimate as any resolution that was ever offered or ever passed. Congressman Hiscock expresses the idea exactly in his admirable resolutions, and the resolutions ought to be passed. Prince Bismarck has insulted the House of Representatives, the President, the Secretary of State, and the country, and self-respect insists that the insult shall be returned—not maliciously or with bravado, but with dignity and with the firmness which befits equally an honorable man and a great nation. The United States ought to have a Navy, and there is a large surplus revenue with which to build it. The coast defenses ought to be strengthened, and there is money with which to accomplish that result. Since it seems to be determined that taxation shall not be reduced, neither party being courageous enough to champion a proposition to that effect, work might at least be given to some thousands of men—and accordingly relief to many thousands more—that it might not be necessary to submit to the insults of men and governments in their first or second or sixth childhood.—*New York Graphic*.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.

Steamer A. D. Baché—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address, care Agent Tampa S. S. Co., Cedar Keys, Fla.

Steamer Arago—Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanna, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Morehead City, N. C.

Steamer Barataria—Ensign Alfred Jeffries, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address, care Woodward and Wight, New Orleans, La.

Steamer G. S. Blake—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Baltimore, Md.

The *George S. Blake* arrived at Baltimore, Jan. 16th and will receive new boilers and a general overhauling at Pettit's Novelty Works. When repairs are completed, which it is expected will take six months, she will sail for the Bahama Islands, between which and the Florida coast several lines will be run to properly locate depths.

Schooner *Drift*—Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Eagle*—Ensign T. D. Griffin, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Earnest*—Ensign J. N. Jordan, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Port Townsend, W. T.

Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Steamer *Gadney*—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard January 18, from New York to have her boilers repaired before proceeding to Galveston, Texas, to work along the Gulf coast in that section.

Steamer *Hastler*—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Vallejo, Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Steamer *M. Arthur*—Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Coast of California. Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.

Schooner *Palinurus*—Ensign W. C. Canfield, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Ready*—Lieut. Cam. McR. Winslow, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

Schooner *Scoreby*—Ensign Kennie P. Schwerin, U. S. N.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Silliman*—Lieut. John D. Keeler, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Sloop *Steadfast*—Ensign T. G. Dewey, U. S. N., comd'g.—Address Wausland, Dade County, Florida.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, commanding at Curacao, Feb. 12. To be at Key West, March 26.

The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding, sailed on March 7, for the Florida Coast.

The *Lookout*, Mate, Jas. A. Smith, commanding, is at Washington, D. C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Cook, of New Bedford, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is fully impressed with the importance of the Revenue Marine, and the efficient and valuable service it has rendered to the Government and to the ocean, lake and river commerce of the country, as well as in saving the lives and property of hundreds of those engaged therein; and

Resolved, That as there is no provision of law whereby those who may become disabled by age, injuries or other cause in said service may be retired, as is the case in the Naval and Military Service of the Government, which, in the judgment of the Legislature, should be remedied; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Legislature of this Commonwealth that the bill (H. R. 4483) now before Congress, entitled "A bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service," is one which commends itself to us as a wise and just measure, and one which we would be glad to see Senators and Representatives from the State support.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts.

Pending a motion to suspend the rules in order to admit it, this resolve was tabled.

Ex-Gov. Long appeared before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce at Washington, and argued in favor of the passage of his bill to extend the retired list to the officers of the Revenue Marine Service. Gov. Long argued that the Marine Service in time of peace is more exposed than either the Army or Navy, and the officers should be placed on equal footing with regard to retirements with Naval officers of the same grade.

The officers of the Revenue Marine Service, now serving on the Baltimore station, have forwarded to every vessel in the service an appeal to Congress in behalf of the Revenue Marine Bill, accompanied by the request that those officers who favor House bill 4483, sign the circular, and forward it to Congress. This very conclusive argument in favor of the bill closes as follows: "We respectfully urge upon Congress the necessity and justice of retiring the nearly 8 per cent. of aged and disabled officers, who now, by reason of their being carried on the active list, clog the wheels of promotion, keep down young and active men, and work material injury to the efficiency of the service. Finally, in the words of a recent editorial in the *New York Times*: 'Why should not the Revenue Marine enjoy the benefit of retirement on fractional pay, when age or other incapacity has made active service onerous and impossible?'"

"It is distinctly a naval service; it is under strict military discipline, its officers receive a regular preliminary education as revenue cadets; they turn away from other occupations, and make this their profession for life; in short whatever argument has availed for the creation of retired lists in the Army and Navy, with their various classes of compulsory and optional withdrawals from active duty, applies to this sister service."

Mr. Long's bill to increase the efficiency of the Revenue Marine service was considered by the sub-committee of House Commerce Committee this week. There was some difference of opinion as to the system of promotion proposed. As to the other features of the bill the committee are reported to have agreed, and a favorable report is confidently expected at an early day.

Alert, 2d Lieut. C. H. McClellan, comd'g, Tom's River, N. J.

Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comd'g, Savannah, Ga.

Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comd'g, New Bedford, Mass.

Cifaz, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comd'g, Wilmington, N. C.

Cornish, Capt. M. A. Healy, comd'g, San Francisco, Cal.

Crocker, (out of commission).

Coze, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comd'g, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozier, comd'g, New York.

Dallas, Capt. Russell Glover, comd'g, Portland, Me.

Dexter, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comd'g, Newport, R. I.

Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comd'g, New York.

Discover, Engineer E. P. Webb, in charge, Savannah, Ga.

Ewing, 1st Lieut. T. B. Mullett, comd'g, Baltimore, Md.

Fessenden, Capt. S. B. Warner, comd'g, Detroit, Mich.

Galkin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comd'g, Boston, Mass.

Grani, Capt. Joseph Irish, comd'g, New York.

Guthrie, 1st Lieut. J. H. Rogers, comd'g, Baltimore, Md.

Hamilton, Capt. E. L. Deane, comd'g, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comd'g, Boston, Mass.

Hartley, 2d Lieut. David A. Hall, comd'g, San Francisco, Cal.

Johnson, Capt. D. Davis, comd'g, Milwaukee, Wis.

McCulloch, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, comd'g, Charleston, S. C.

McLane, Capt. David Evans, comd'g, Galveston, Tex.

Manhattan, 1st Lieut. John Dennett, comd'g, Fort Monroe, Va.

Bidd, 1st Lieut. W. E. Kilgore, comd'g, Oswego, N. Y.

Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comd'g, San Francisco, Cal.

Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, comd'g, Chincoteague, Va.

Sevens, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comd'g, New Berne, N. C.

Sevard, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comd'g, Shilohborough, Miss.—P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.

Saville, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth, N. J.

Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.

Woodbury, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comd'g, Eastport, Me.

Report, 1st Lieut. J. B. Moore, comd'g, Port Townsend, W. T.

Washington, 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comd'g, New York.

Forward, 1st Lieut. John Braun, comd'g, Mobile, Ala.

Penrose, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comd'g, Galveston, Tex.

THE rifle guns for the new steel cruisers are to be made in the Boston Navy Yard under the direction of the Department. The work is to be begun at once, and will keep one hundred skilled workmen busy two years. The steel barrels come from England, and the work here will be that of putting them together into a gun.

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The work on the new steel cruiser *Chicago* is not
progressing as fast as could be wished, but with that
exception, everything in connection with the cruisers
is moving along to the entire satisfaction of the Naval
Advisory Board. It is expected that the *Dolphin* will
be launched by the 1st of April. The plating is finished,
the bulwarks are up, decks laid and deck houses up,
and in fact her construction is already about completed.
As soon as she is in the water her boilers will be put in.
Her machinery is well under way, and she will be
launched with the screw and shaft in her. The *Boston*
and *Atlanta* are in the frame, the stem and stern posts
are in place and they are partly plated. The machine-
ry is about as far advanced as the hull—that is, about
one-third finished. The Advisory Board do not fear
any difficulty in securing the necessary appropriation
for completing the guns for the cruisers.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE MORTON DECISION.

An officer writes to ask if the Morton decision
affects all graduates of West Point and says: "If so,
all graduates are entitled to its benefits irrespective of
the date of graduation, so that in the case of old gradu-
ates, the drawing of the first service or fogg ration
should have begun four years earlier than it really did,
and we are entitled to a back allowance of 1461 rations
(one ration a day for four years) or the commutation
value thereof at the time. Another consequence en-
sues, it seems to me: length of service as affecting re-
tirements must be counted by the same rule, so that 30
or 40 years, as the case may be, will be completed four
years sooner than heretofore."

In an interview by the Chief of the Paymaster's
Division of the Second Auditor's office with a JOURNAL
correspondent, the former gave his views as the effect
of the decision as follows:

"As I understand the decision by the Court of Claims
in the 'Morton Case,' it affects only those graduates of
the Military Academy who, on February 24, 1881, (the
date of the Act on which this decision was based) had
less than 20 years service. The Act of July 15, 1870,
fixed a maximum of 40 per cent. for 20 years service
and when this is reached, no further time is of any avail.
It is supposed by some, that this decision operates to
carry backward the date when their first longevity period
began, for the full time of their Cadet service, but that
this is a mistake will be apparent upon an inspection of
the case decided. They decided that Morton was en-
titled to count his service while cadet as service in the
Army. This time amounted to three years, eleven
months and fourteen days, but they did not prefix this
to the beginning of his service allowed under prior
laws but applied it from the date of the Act, by carry-
ing back his third period from April 29, 1881, to
February 24, 1881, date of the Act, thereby crediting
him with but about two months of the cadet time, on
that period, but giving him the full time on his fourth.
This will clearly appear from the following contrasted
Schedules:

"Statement of Longevity Status prior to decision.
1st, Longevity due June 15, 1874; 2nd, June 18, 1878;
3rd, April 29, 1881; 4th, April 29, 1886.

"Statement of Longevity Status by decisions of Court.
1st, Longevity due June 15, 1874; 2nd, June 18, 1878;
3rd, February 24, 1881; 4th, May 15, 1883."

Whether or not the decision will also affect retire-
ments, as suggested by our correspondent, the Auditor
is not prepared to state, as that is a matter which he

will not be called upon to decide. The impression at
the War Department is that the decision will affect re-
tirements, from 30 and 40 years' service, as well as ser-
vice pay. No practical test has yet been made with the
decision in this respect, but should an officer who has
been in the Service 36 years make application to be
retired under the 40 years' service act, there is no doubt
but that under this decision the authorities would add
the four years' cadet service and grant his request. At
least, such is the present opinion of many officers at
Headquarters.

SPANISH COMPLIMENT TO GEN. HANCOCK

The compliment conveyed to Major-General W. S.
Hancock, U. S. A., by the Spanish Army and Navy, as
indicated in the following correspondence, will be gen-
erally appreciated:

MADRID, December 26, 1883.

To His Excellency, General Winfield S. Hancock:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The Central Delegation of the Army
and of the Marine at Madrid, of which I have the honor to
be the President, by the suffrages of my companions-in-arms,
has decided, unanimously, in the extraordinary session of its
Executive Committee, and on the motion of his Excellency,
Colonel Marquis de Cervera and de Villa Iltre, Count of
Monte Alto, ex-deputy to the Cortes and Military Attaché to
the Legation of his Catholic Majesty, King Alfonso XII, at
Washington, to communicate to your Excellency the nomi-
nation of Honorary Member of that institution, in testimony
of the respect and the admiration that it feels for your Ex-
cellency, whose military renown makes you so favorably
known in all armies.

The Central Delegation, which is the legitimate repre-
sentative of the Army and of the Spanish Marine, hopes that
your Excellency will be kind enough to do it the honor to per-
mit it to count you among its associates, and to accept the
assurance of its most distinguished consideration.

JOSE SANTELICES, President.

ENRIQUE LLORENTE, Secretary.

The above is a translation of the original, which is in
French. Appended to the letter is a certificate from
the Secretary of our Legation at Madrid, that the Cen-
tral Delegation of the Army and of the Marine at
Madrid is the official Association of the Army and Navy
of the Kingdom of Spain.

The letter was sent to the Secretary of State and by
him transmitted to the Secretary of War, who conveyed
it to General Hancock, who courteously acknowledged
the receipt to the Marquis de Cervera. The latter then
took the occasion to address a further communication
to General Hancock, in which he said: "It gives me
particular pleasure to signify to your Excellency how
spontaneous and unanimous was the movement by
which this important representative body of our army
and navy proudly proclaimed the distinguished and
sympathetic personality of your Excellency one of its
worthiest members. I beg your Excellency to believe
that I congratulate myself upon being the interpreter of
these, the sentiments of all my associates. I pray God
to preserve your life for many years for our own satis-
faction, and for the honor of the great American people."

NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

The Convention of the National Guard Association
of the United States, which is to be held at Cincinnati,
March 26 and 27, promises to be one of the most inter-
esting military meetings that has been held in this
country. It will be the fourth meeting of the Associ-
ation, the first having been held in New York, in
January, 1879; the second in St. Louis in October,
1879; and the third in Philadelphia on March 7, 1881.
The attendance at the former meetings included dele-
gates from the National Guard of the States of Massa-
chusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New
York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio,
Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Virginia, North and South
Carolina, and Louisiana. A larger attendance is prom-
ised at Cincinnati, particularly from the Western and
Southern States, where the rapid advance in wealth
and population is causing the value of an effective
militia to be yearly more appreciated.

The Convention will be composed of five delegates
from each State, to be selected by the Adjutant-
General of each State from among the active or hono-
rably discharged ex-officers of its uniformed militia.
The objects of the Association are, primarily, to secure
a reformation of the obsolete provisions of the present
United States Militia Law, to do away with the myth
of the "ununiformed militia," and to recognize only as
militia such as is regularly uniformed and enlisted, to
increase the annual Congressional appropriation for
militia purposes from \$200,000 prescribed in 1803, to
something more adequate to the present population of
the country, and to provide for its expenditure for
arms, ammunition, tents and those supplies required for
practical purposes. In addition it seeks, by discussions
among its delegates, to bring out the experiences of the
National Guard of the different States, for the purpose
of improving the general efficiency of all.

The idea entertained by many that it is proposed to
make any consolidated organization of the militia of the

several States, or to encourage in any way Army or Federal interference or command over them that does not now exist, is a grave misapprehension. No such idea exists, nor would be practical. But there are many matters where the interests of the militia of all the States are identical, and these meetings, composed as they are of officers most interested in the practical development of the National Guard, are of great value in enabling the delegates from the different States to learn what others are doing to improve their citizen soldiery and the success which they have obtained. In the way of National legislation the Association has presented two bills to Congress. One, a general militia law, intended to take the place of the law of 1792, now forming part of the United States Revised Statutes, failed in the last Congress. The other, a bill increasing the annual appropriation for militia purposes to \$600,000, and providing for its expenditure for equipments, ammunition, tents, ordnance stores, and camp equipage, to be distributed only among the uniformed militia according to the number of representatives to which each State is entitled in Congress, has already passed the Senate, has been favorably reported in the House, and will undoubtedly pass that body. A new general law has recently been framed from which all clauses found objectionable in the former act have been omitted, and it is only a question of time when that will also become a law.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

Much public interest is beginning to be felt in the experiments going on at Fort Hamilton with the new dynamite gun. Thus far these experiments have been confined to testing its ballistic qualities under the new propelling force, compressed air. No attempt has been made, therefore, to use a dynamite charge, sand being substituted in the projectiles, which are thrown across to Fort Wadsworth, a distance of about a mile and a fourth. We may say that, as to the direction, the results of the firing have been as good as could be asked; but it is not so as to the range or exact distance. Still, it should be remembered that even in gunpowder practice this matter of the range is not always easily solved, and the 2-inch compressed air gun at Fort Hamilton is operated by a hand lever, for the admission of the compressed air, which introduces the factor of human imperfection. The larger gun, now building at the Delamater works, will have an automatic valve, and is expected to eliminate this cause of inaccuracy by furnishing a uniform action of the propelling force.

Much interest will attach to the actual explosion of dynamite in the projectiles; and this will, no doubt, be accomplished as soon as the gun goes to Sandy Hook or elsewhere, where the explosions would interfere with nobody's comfort. Those concerned with the invention and its ownership state that small dynamite charges have repeatedly been fired from the gun, but the firing by artillery officers will be the one relied on by the public.

There is only one thing more just now needful to note, and this we deem very needful. The dynamite gun, which is still to be ranked with experimental cannon, can never at best take the place of heavy ordnance, or even diminish by one whit the urgent necessity for such ordnance. On the face of it, a range exceeding a mile and a half has never been reached with the dynamite gun, and a range double as great is never likely to be reached under the system as it stands. The force of compressed air, so far as we can conceive, can no more be a complete substitute for gunpowder than could a revival of the twisted rope propulsion of the ancient ballista. It is clear that with the great range of modern ordnance a battle between a fortified town and fleet might conceivably be carried on and even decided far beyond the range of the pneumatic gun. And even the vessels which might be armed with these guns must, of course, risk being kept long under the fire of the heavy ordnance carried by modern iron-clads before they could return the compliment. In fine, we would say that the new invention is most interesting within its sphere, and if it solves the problem of using dynamite in cannon, is of the greatest importance; yet it must not blind the nation to the urgent needs of long-range guns. We believe this to be, also, the views of those who have the dynamite gun in charge.

CAPT. RICHARD W. MEADE, captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has received leave of absence for one year, and will enter the service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad as first assistant to Mr. R. S. Hayes, first vice-president. He will leave to enter on his new duties on April 1. Captain Meade's headquarters will be at St. Louis, and his duties will have relation to the management of the entire system of railroads comprised in what is known under the general designation of the

Missouri Pacific. This comprehends—the Missouri Pacific proper, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the International and Great Northern, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Texas and Pacific, with New Orleans division—finally, the Wabash and St. Louis, which includes the whole Wabash system and the Central Branch of Union Pacific into Omaha—about 10,000 miles of road in all.

We most heartily congratulate Mr. Hayes upon securing the services of so accomplished an officer as Captain Meade. If intelligence, energy, executive ability and high principle count for anything in such a service, Captain Meade will in time become indispensable to the railroad. In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy April 4, 1883, Rear-Admiral Wyman, commanding the North Atlantic Station, said:

"I have the honor to enclose herewith a summary made by Captain R. M. Meade of his cruise in the United States steamer *Vandalia* (second rate) during the past thirty-nine (39) months. I cannot too highly commend Captain Meade to the Department for the energy, zeal and intelligence which he has displayed during his term of service under my command. As a commanding officer he has no superior."

Is it not strange that a great nation, whose innumerable ports open upon the two great oceans of the world, can find so little use for such sailors that they can be tempted from its service by private corporations? There is, however, a better lookout ahead, and we are glad to know that the Brooklyn reporter who states that Captain Meade had announced his intention of retiring from the Navy entirely misunderstood him. Captain Meade has made no such statement, either to a Brooklyn reporter or any one else. On the contrary, it would require unusual inducements to persuade him to abandon a service with which he has been so honorably associated for a third of a century of the best years of his life.

An appropriation of \$5,000 from the Contingent Fund of the House has been authorized to cover the expenses of the investigation of the conduct and management of the *Jeannette* expedition. The Sub-Committee of the Naval Affairs Committee appointed to conduct the investigation awaited this appropriation before proceeding with the investigation. Persons and papers have been sent for, and the investigation is expected to be commenced the latter part of this week.

Secretary Chandler has addressed a letter to Representative S. S. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he says: "In view of certain reckless statements in the petition of Dr. Daniel F. Collins, printed in the *Congressional Record* of March 4, 1884, upon which the resolution of the House was based, I deem it my duty to state that every facility was tendered by this Department to enable the relatives of Mr. Jerome J. Collins to attend the sitting of the court of inquiry; that both the petitioner and Mr. Bernard A. Collins, as a brother and legal representative of the deceased, were informed of their right to be present in person or by counsel, but that they declined thus to appear at any time, and only requested that they might be represented before the court by the Judge Advocate. Their request was duly complied with, and they were accordingly represented by that officer. Occasion is also taken by me to assert that the aspersions contained in the petition of Dr. Collins upon the heroic Lieutenant Commander De Long, the untiring and intrepid Chief Engineer George W. Melville, the faithful members of the Court of Inquiry and the Navy Department, are untrue and unjust, and that it is in my opinion highly inexpedient, as a second pitiless sacrilege, to again tear open the graves of the dead for the purpose of indecently calling public attention to what the Court of Inquiry correctly termed 'trivial difficulties, such as occur on shipboard even under the most favorable circumstances, and which had no influence in bringing about the disasters of the expedition and no pernicious effect upon its general conduct.'"

SECRETARY CHANDLER sent to the House on Tuesday the information called for by the resolution adopted by the House on March 1 concerning the employment of the commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy at the date of the completion of the last Naval Register. As most of the information called for by this resolution is contained in the last Navy Register, there cannot be much of interest in the reply submitted by the Secretary. In response to the last inquiry of the resolution as to whether he has complied with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, requiring him to certify in all orders for shore duty that the service is required by the public interest, etc., the Secretary states that in the orders given for shore duty since the date of the Act of Aug.

5, 1883, as well as since the date of the Act of March 3, 1883, it has been stated either by the Secretary or under his direction by the officer of detail that the employment of the officers on such duty is required by the public interests, and the contemplated duration of such has also been stated.

The pressure for shore duty, with its attending increase of pay, he states, has been great, and there is reason to fear that the certificate that the public interest require the service has been too freely accorded. Therefore, with the exercise of more care and strictness, the number of officers on shore duty can undoubtedly be reduced without injury to the public service if directed by Congress.

One of the statements submitted by the Secretary shows that of the 1,865 commissioned and warrant officers 769 are on sea duty, 662 on shore duty, and 254 unemployed. In this communication the Secretary says: "It would seem that, except in extraordinary emergencies, less than 500 officers could perform all the work on land required by a naval establishment employing 769 officers to be at sea."

Messrs. John Wiley and Son have in press a work by Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, giving a report of certain meteorological discoveries he has made during ten years' study of the Egyptian Pyramids, and which he believes to be of sufficient importance to justify his obtaining patents for them. Lieut. Totten belongs to the Piazzi Smyth school of investigators into pyramidal lore, characterized by their opponents as "meteorological fanatics." The contest between these two schools of investigators into the origin and purpose of the Great Pyramid bids fair, indeed, to provide us with two new sects, one holding what is described by Dr. Barnard as "the theory of the Divine Legation of the Great Pyramid," the other discovering in its erection nothing more than a wasteful expenditure of human energy. Mr. John Taylor and Prof. Piazzi Smyth have devoted no small amount of learning, ingenuity, and study to establishing the mystical character of this Egyptian monument, and William Petrie in England, and Dr. Barnard in this country, have expended a corresponding amount of ability in the refutation of their theories. Lieut. Totten now proposes to reinforce the arguments of the pyramidal mystics with some novel theories of his own, which will, he believes, throw an entirely new light upon the discussion, which waxes warmer and warmer as it progresses. It is a curious illustration of how figures will lie, for the two schools of investigators come to such exactly opposite opinions, as the result of careful measurements of the Great Pyramid, that it is difficult to escape the conclusion that one or the other must be hopelessly wrong. For example; Mr. Taylor takes as the base measure of the pyramid, 764 feet, and gives the circumference of the earth as 130,890,053 feet. From this he deduces an argument, of which Dr. Barnard says: "There are but two weak points in this argument: the first is that 764 is not the base measure of the pyramid, and the second that 130,890,052 is not the mean circumference of the earth. Otherwise, the reasoning is quite unexceptionable." As Dr. Barnard is the brother of the late General Barnard, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Totten is an officer of Artillery, the fight is in some sense an Army one; so we shall feel bound to make report of the killed and wounded.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORTON, 3d Cavalry, has taken occasion to express his discontent because the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the *Sunday Herald* of Washington have neglected to give him the credit, to which he believes he is entitled, for his efforts in securing recognition of cadet service, and have even ventured to hold opinions on the subject of his suit for service pay which do not altogether please him. This is unfortunate, and we are gratified to find that Captain Morton is consoled in a measure by the discovery that there is one paper which is published on the theory of having no opinions of its own on any professional subject, and hence has none with which to antagonize his opinion in this matter.

The Morton claim has been so long before the Department and the Courts that we cannot now recall all we may have said with reference to it. We certainly have questioned the wisdom of bringing this suit, for the reason that it involved, not only the risk of an adverse decision, but the further and more serious risk, which is not yet escaped, and which naturally results from the success thus far obtained—the risk that Congress may conclude to abolish service allowances altogether. Suggestions to this effect are heard already, and until the end is reached it is well to bear in mind the saying about hallooing before you are out of the woods.

We can assure Captain Morton, if he is not already

aware of the fact, that our opinion is held by many judicious officers who will profit by a final decision in his favor. His attempt to procure for himself credit for rendering them a service, they regard as somewhat premature, especially as this is not a matter which can be advanced by discussion outside of the courts. The best result is to be hoped for, of course, but it is not the less true, as the matter stands, that the decision with reference to service allowances rendered in the Morton case—and in the Tyler case as well—has somewhat strained legislative good will toward the Service. We regret, indeed, that we have been compelled to say this much in reply to a direct attack upon us in a letter published by Captain Morton, for it is not, in our judgment, wise to invite public attention by a controversy on this subject. In this, at least, Captain Morton will find discretion the better part of valor.

GENERAL Terry has uttered a vigorous and very necessary protest against the neglect of the setting up drill and other military exercises required to give a proper military carriage. Says General Terry: "It is very unfortunate that all officers are not models for their men. The Department Commander has seen during the last year some young officers, graduates of the Military Academy scarcely more than a year's standing, who had entirely lost the erect carriage and the admirable soldierly attitude which is characteristic of the cadets at that school, officers whose heads were bowed, whose shoulders were rounded, whose every muscle seemed to be relaxed. Post commanders will give special attention to these matters and will take the measures necessary to compel all officers at all times to do their duty in this respect."

"Officers," as General Terry holds, "in their attitude and carriage should serve as models for their men," and it is to be hoped that the influence of his circular will be felt beyond the limits of his command. It is especially important in a time of peace that every tendency to neglect of drill, discipline and soldierly training should be resisted at the outset.

THE following officers of the Army stationed at Fort Assiniboine, W. T., have petitioned Congress for the passage of Mr. Finerty's bill, No. 3117, to reorganize the Infantry regiments of the Army, and for other purposes. The sub-committee on this bill consists of Messrs. Dibrell, Nicholls and McCutcheon, each of whom presented similar petitions, signed by the same officers: Jacob Kline, Captain, 18th Inf.; E. R. Kellogg, Captain, 18th Inf.; H. H. McLaughlin, Captain, 18th Inf.; E. R. Paul, Captain, 18th Inf.; Thomas J. Lloyd, Captain, 18th Inf.; H. H. Adams, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; Carrol H. Potter, Captain, 18th Inf.; J. H. Baldwin, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; W. F. Wood, 2d Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; T. Wm. Griffith, 2d Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; H. C. La Point, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry; H. G. Burton, Assistant Surgeon; F. H. Barnhart, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; G. W. Bomford, Captain, 18th Inf.; H. H. Sargeant, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cav.; C. B. Hoppin, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cav.; O. B. Warwick, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; Robert F. Bates, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; Wm. B. Wheeler, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Inf.; F. D. Rucker, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cav.; J. J. Coppinger, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th Inf.

MR. W. McK. HEATH, of Philadelphia, formerly a captain in the 5th Ohio Vol. Cav., has been experimenting with different arms to show the effect of various stoppages at the muzzle when the gun is fired. The result is shown in a photograph of burst guns which we have before us, and is interesting and valuable. Mr. Heath's address is 712 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., and though these photographs were taken solely with the view of supplying certain scientific institutions with some results of his experiments, having a limited number of the pictures (size of the card is 11x14 inches), now on hand, he will send one of them, postpaid, while they last, to any reader on receipt of \$1. This photograph shows some arms which have not before been subjected to such tests as these, and it forms a valuable object lesson.

SEVERAL of Brooklyn's distinguished citizens united in tendering a farewell dinner to Commodore J. H. Upshur, U. S. Navy, at the club house of the Brooklyn Club, on Tuesday evening last. Commodore Upshur was attended by his personal staff—Commander Theodore F. Kane, Med. Inspector John C. Spear, Pay Inspector A. J. Clark, and Lieut. Aaron Ward. The only invited guests were Mayor Low and Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz. Major-General Hancock was invited, but declined, Tuesday being the anniversary of the death, a few years ago, in New York, of his only daughter. Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman, president of the club, presided.

Conterno supplied the music. The affair was not a formal one, and there were no toasts. After the cloth was removed, however, President Silliman, in a few complimentary remarks, proposed the health of Commodore Upshur. The latter, in response, thanked the club for the honor done him. This was followed by some impromptu speech-making by Mayor Low, District Attorney Ridgway, Judge Pratt, Admiral Clitz, General Woodward, and others. Commodore Upshur's course during his tour of service as Commandant of the New York Navy-yard has won for him universal commendation, and the citizens of Brooklyn, with whom he has become acquainted, receive with sincere regret the announcement of his departure from that city.

IN the British House of Commons on Tuesday the Army Estimates bill was passed. The amount appropriated was £4,230,000. In connection with this the Marquis of Hartington stated that the elastic terms of the service and the bounties were inducing the men to prolong the period of their foreign service, and had attracted the past year more than 33,000 recruits. This was the largest number ever known in one year. Regarding the heavy naval ordnance in process of construction, he said that three guns of 110 tons—the most powerful in the world—four of 63 tons and three of 43 tons would be finished during 1884.

It is not thought that the appointment of a Brigadier General to succeed General Mackenzie will necessitate a change in the commands. The new general officer will probably be assigned to the Department of Texas. There seems to be no doubt of Colonel Stanley's being selected to that position. Colonel Merritt is his most dangerous competitor, but he is much younger, and in this connection it is not probable that Colonel Stanley's brilliant record as a Corps Commander during the war will be overlooked. At any rate he is set down as the man. The nomination will be made in a few days, and at the same time General Mackenzie will be retired. Secretary Lincoln thought it best not to order his retirement until the President was ready to nominate his successor.

WITH one exception all the Army cases, involving the question of the authority of the Executive to reinstate an officer, which were referred by the Treasury Department to the Court of Claims for adjudication, have been tried by that Court. The exception is the claim of Wm. P. Gould against the United States, which is set for the 1st of April. After it is tried and submitted, the Court will consider all the cases, and decide them with a view of settling the point in question.

THE twelve inch gun, which is being constructed by the South Boston Iron Works for the War Department, has been successfully cast, and is now being turned in the lathe. The other work which the Company has in hand is said to be progressing satisfactorily.

CAPTAIN F. D. BALDWIN, 5th Infantry, of General Miles's staff, is the inventor of a "Gun Carriage Saddle," designed for service in districts where the character of the country precludes the use of artillery on wheels. A Board has examined the invention, and it is understood has reported favorably upon its merits.

THE Cavalry Equipment Board have addressed a series of questions to cavalry officers, with a view of obtaining a uniformity of views on different matters about which there is so much variety. The subjects of horseshoes and horse medicines have also been submitted to them. It is hoped the object aimed at is simplifying and reducing, in all possible cases, consistent with economy and efficiency.

THE Chicago Current, speaking of the debate in Congress on snobbery at West Point, says: "The Academy, since its organization under the act of March 16, 1802, has furnished officers for our Army as accomplished, as capable, as brave, as those of any army in Europe, and the school is far more essential to the welfare of the United States than are annual sessions of Congress."

GREAT improvement is observed in the Naval Academy grounds within the past year. The walks are in beautiful condition, the low lawns have been filled in and graded—forming an attractive parade ground running down to the water line of the harbor. It is to be regretted that the work of repairing the superintendent's quarters has been suspended, as it is work so much needed, and one that adds so greatly to the beauty of the grounds.

IN an excellent article on "The Present State of the British Army," in the "Army and Navy Magazine" for March, Colonel Judge, the author, expresses the opinion that there is "Something very rotten in the State of Denmark." He says that policemen of from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches can easily be obtained, but that the War Office is only too glad to obtain recruits at a standard of 5 feet 5 inches. Hence the deduction that if an army for service in Great Britain, and wherever else required, on active service only, were incorporated into the regular army, good recruits in abundance would be procurable.

GENERAL W. F. Reynolds, colonel of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was retired on Monday of this week, March 17, having reached the age of sixty-four. Thus closes a long and honorable record of active service in the Army, dating from July 1, 1843, when General Reynolds was graduated from the Military Academy. His services during the war were distinguished, and at its close he received the brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brigadier general. He passes from the active to the retired list with the good wishes of all who have known him during the past forty years.

BISMARCK is not the only military gentleman for whom the American hog makes trouble. A military prisoner at the Leavenworth Prison, officially known as No. 330, has been sentenced to one year's additional imprisonment for escaping from the prison. He was also charged with taking away with him a pig of the value of \$3.50, but was found guiltless of that offense.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University of California the question of military instruction, which seems to have been for some years a subject of contention among the Faculty, was warmly discussed. The present Faculty wished to make military duty optional after the second year, or in other words, allow students who desired special time for more important branches of study to be relieved of the two hours' drill per week heretofore imposed. Lieutenant J. A. Hutton, U. S. A., the military instructor, naturally wanted a full course. Finally it was resolved that all students should drill two hours a week for four years, and that it was bad policy, all things considered, to slight the military course; a very sensible conclusion.

A "COMPANY TAILOR" writes entreatingly: "Give us the cloth in the bolt," and one company tailor's shop at each garrisoned post under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department. We are of opinion that Gen. Holabird may safely be trusted to make any improvement in the method of clothing the Army that may be found expedient. The Service is already experiencing the benefit of his efforts in this direction.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, is inquiring into the alleged illegality of issuing G. O. No. 1, of 1871, placing certain officers of the Army on the supernumerary list one day later than the date fixed by the act. A number of officers have raised the point that the law was, therefore, not complied with, and that they were illegally mustered out. Generals Ruggles and Vincent and others from the War Department stated that as the date mentioned in the act fell on a Sunday the order was dated and issued on the following Monday, but that in the body of the order the date provided for by the act was mentioned. The object of General Rosecrans' inquiry is to decide what action he shall take on bills providing for the restoration of officers who were affected by the act of 1871.

THE Grand Army of the Republic are responding in a fraternal spirit to an appeal from the veteran soldiers of the Southern Army for aid in their efforts to raise funds to build a home for the disabled soldiers of the South. In a speech on taking the chair at a meeting of ex-soldiers, called in Brooklyn, in response to this appeal, Colonel McLeer said: "You know, of course, there is a great suffering among these people—no pensions, no bounty, no hope. There can be no question that the suffering must be intense. I have since the call was made, gradually and carefully approached the position in which I find myself to-night, and I feel that every member will answer back: 'Yes, we will help you.' (Loud applause.) Corporal Tanner said: "It is an excellent opportunity to prove to a good many who seem to need it that the Grand Army of the Republic is not a hide-bound organization. Its watchwords are gallantry, loyalty, and charity; but, above all, charity; and from all I have spoken to on the matter, it seems to be the general wish that some concerted action should be taken at once."

SENATE BILL, No. 54, to appoint Wilbur F. Cogswell, late Assistant Engineer U. S. N., upon the retired list of the Navy, has been reported adversely by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee for reasons contained in a letter from the Navy Department, in which the Secretary states that it is not advisable to enlarge the retired list of the Navy by adding to that list persons from civil life because of former service in the Navy. Mr. McPherson dissents from the views of the Department, and submits a minority report favoring the passage of the bill.

The accounting officers of the Treasury passed upon several claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision this week. Commodore De Kraft's was the first to pass the Comptroller. It was acted upon and reported to Congress on Wednesday. As there is no appropriation to pay these claims, they will be, as fast as acted upon, reported to the Appropriation Committee of the House for their guidance.

The Army and Fortification Appropriation bills still remain in *status quo*. The sub committee on the Army bill did not get together this week, as was expected, owing to Mr. Townsend's attention being taken up with the Post Office Appropriation bill. The report of the Ordnance Foundry Board was received from the printer by the sub committee on the Fortification bill on Thursday. The impression is that it will be difficult to get an appropriation for the foundry from the committee, even if the sub committee should recommend it. It is understood that an item will be inserted in the Army bill to abolish the grade of Assistant Surgeon General of the Army, thus carrying out the purpose of the bill introduced in the Senate some time ago.

It is probable that the Army Board appointed to consider cavalry equipage will remain in session at Washington for three months. Since the appointment of the Board, the scope of the examination has been considerably enlarged, and they are considering everything pertaining to cavalry, from the horse's shoes to the head gear of the rider. A number of requisitions have been made upon the Ordnance Department upon such matters as come within its province. The Quartermaster General has referred the subject of horse medicines to the Board.

A MADRID despatch of March 16 reports that General Velarde, a cavalry ensign, three sergeants and two civilians were arrested at General Velarde's house in Madrid, Spain, on Saturday last, and several other persons were arrested at other places, including Brigadier Villacampa. The government has for some time been aware that a conspiracy was being hatched for a military uprising similar to that which took place in August last. Many more persons have been arrested, including Senor Moran, secretary for Zorilla; a priest, fourteen sergeants and three other army officers. The government has forbidden a proposed communistic banquet and public serenade in honor of Senor Portuendo, the well known democratic Deputy. The government believes that the plot is widespread, but that the arrest of the leaders and the precautions taken in every garrison will prevent a rising.

THERE is a strong probability that Robert Lincoln will have either the first or second place on the next Republican ticket for the Presidency, and it is very certain that the Republican party might go further and fare a great deal worse than in the selection for their standard bearer of our present honest, able, and efficient Secretary of War. Judge Tourgee, the editor of the *Continental*, has been making a canvass by letter, and as the result of which he reaches the conclusion that it is "entirely beyond question that Mr. Lincoln will be one of the nominees of the Republican party, and the probabilities are so great as almost to render it certain that he will be the head of the ticket." To his apprehension the signs of the times show that the tide is setting irresistibly in this direction. Judge Tourgee gives at length his reasons for this conclusion, one of which is that "the strong underlying sense of the rank and file will dictate the result," and that "no one who has been prominent in any previous fight is likely to be deemed available." Accordingly, the *Continental* gives an excellent likeness of Mr. Lincoln, and publishes an interesting biographical sketch of him, under the heading of "A Coming Man." "His term as Secretary of War," we are told, "has been the last epoch in the ripening process of a young man who, as he stands, is a splendid sample of what American blood and training can do in the building up of character. That he is a coming man, either of the near or the far future, no one of ordinary foresight can doubt. He comes of a slowly-

maturing stock. The promise of his life to-day is a thousand times richer than that of his father at the same age. What the future has in store for him no man knows, but of one thing we may be sure—the son will never be unworthy of the father, the memory of whose grave, dead face has always rested like a benison over his full but quiet life. If it should be written in the book of fate that he should succeed to the place his father once held, every element of his character gives assurance that he would be the President not of a faction, nor of a party, but the calm, self-poised head of a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

The announcement is made of a general rising of the Arab tribes from Kasala, between Khartoum and the Red Sea to Berber on the Nile, north of Khartoum. The Bedouins are reported to be massing at points on the Nile, and to have already occupied the region about the Saborhe cataract. The situation of Gordon at Khartoum is correspondingly critical, though steamers at last accounts were still able to ascend the Nile to Khartoum. The British men of war *Condor* and *Murmidon* have suddenly left Alexandria for Suakin. The English troops at Handoub are reported to be suffering from the intense heat and brackish water. The English Government are to send a special officer to Suakin to negotiate with the Arabs.

In a list of the cost of public buildings in the District of Columbia, exclusive of their sites, we note the following: Medical Museum, \$88,000; United States Marine Barracks, \$339,637; United States Naval Hospital, \$116,035; State, War and Navy Buildings, \$7,628,925; Arsenal Building, \$270,324; Pension Office Building, \$137,000; United States Navy-yard, \$3,615,808; New Naval Observatory, \$10,000; United States Military Asylum, \$350,000; Government Hospital for the Insane, \$1,613,112; United States Navy Magazine, \$91,597.

In passing upon a recent pension case, the Secretary of the Interior has ruled that the fact that a soldier had a disease prior to enlistment is not an absolute bar to his pension claim. It must not be presumed that the soldier was sound because he was accepted into service, but the service and subsequent disability being proved, it does not require much evidence to establish the fact of his soundness at enlistment.

H. R. 5767, Wakefield. To appoint John S. Allanson, of Henderson, Shelby county, Tenn., late 1st lieutenant in the U. S. Army, a 1st lieutenant in the Army of the United States, and thereupon to place him, the said Allanson, upon the retired list of the Army as such lieutenant.

H. R. 5814, Mr. Joseph D. Taylor. Authorizing the President to appoint to the position he held when mustered out, and, if he deems it advisable, to place on the retired list, William Welsh, late a captain in the 23d U. S. Inf., mustered out of the service, without his consent, as a supernumerary, in 1871, without regard to and in addition to the number of officers now authorized by law in the service.

H. R. 5847, Mr. Hancock. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to place on the list of retired officers of the U. S. Army the name of Alexander N. Shipley, with the rank of captain of staff, this being the actual rank in the Regular Army held by him when he left the service, he having become incapacitated on account of active duty, long service, and exposure on the frontier. That no pay or allowance shall accrue or be paid to said Shipley under this act prior to his confirmation.

H. R. 5905, Mr. Rosecrans. To extend the benefits of section four of an act of March 3, 1855, making appropriations for the support of the Army, so as to entitle to the three months' pay proper provided for therein all officers of volunteers specified therein who were mustered out of the service after the 3d day of March, 1865.

H. R. 5919, Mr. Wood. Granting any soldier of the late war who has been honorably discharged from the Army or Navy, and who served in the Army or Navy for any period not less than fourteen days or more than one year, 80 acres of public land, and if he served in the Army or Navy over one year, and less than two years, 120 acres, and if he served in the Army or Navy over two years, 160 acres, or, in case of death, to his surviving wife, children, father, or mother.

H. R. 5983, Mr. Wm. F. Rogers. Giving officers honorably mustered out under the act of July 15, 1870, additional pay and compensation one year's pay for each five years' service or fraction thereof, not to exceed three years' pay in all: *Provided*, That in computing such officers' service they shall be credited with both enlisted and commissioned service in the Volunteer or Regular Army.

ACCORDING to a special despatch to the *Chicago Tribune*, from New Hampton, Iowa, Gen. B. M. Prentiss, one of the members of the Fitz John Porter court-martial, said that all the findings of the court were unanimous except the sentence "I have no objections to saying that there were votes for death." He intimated that Porter received the lightest punishment that any of the court thought he deserved, and that if Congress will pass the bill removing the bond of secrecy there never would be any doubt in the minds of the American people in the future of the correctness of the findings of the court. He also said that he went into that court Porter's friend, hoping and expecting to see him acquitted, and, of course, there must have been evidence to reverse that opinion.

Col. Albert Sigel, Adjutant General of Missouri under Gov. Brown, was buried in St. Louis, March 17. There were few persons in attendance, and no services at the house or grave. Col. Sigel was the brother of Gen. Franz Sigel, and was a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, having been born at Sinsheim, Baden, Nov. 13, 1827. He had a military education, and saw some service before coming to this country. Col. Sigel during the war was in command of the 5th Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

MR. LOGAN'S ARMY BILL.

Mr. Logan's bill, No. 1420, to increase the efficiency of the Army, was the important measure under consideration by the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday. The bill passed the Committee without dissent and with few amendments. Section 2 of the original bill establishing the number of enlisted men in the Army at 80,000 was stricken out. The pay of sergeant majors of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry was increased from \$26 to \$34, and trumpeters of Cavalry, musicians of Artillery, Infantry and Engineers, and privates of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Engineers reduced from \$16 to \$15. Section 5, giving members or Judge Advocates of Courts-martial or Courts of Inquiry, or as members of military boards a per diem allowance of \$2.50 per day was amended by striking out the words "or as members of military boards." The title "Governor" of the Fort Leavenworth Prison was changed to "Commandant."

These are the only changes of any consequence made in the bill as originally introduced. The Committee has prepared no report on the bill. The following letter from the Secretary of War takes the place of the report:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1884.

Hon. Jno. A. Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs U. S. Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing a bill (S. 1420) to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and requesting that an examination thereof be made and statement prepared showing wherein its prescribed rates of pay differ from those established by existing law, and suggestions offered as to the effect of the provisions of the bill, etc., and in reply thereto have to state as follows: A statement prepared by the Paymaster-General herewith transmitted shows in detail the ratio of pay as contained in the present pay tables, together with those provided by the proposed bill. It will be perceived that the bill provides for a reduction of the amount now fixed as the pay of commissary sergeants to the extent of eleven dollars per month, while for all other enlisted men the present rates are either retained or increased. It is presumed that this is an error of inadvertence, as it is not believed the present rate is in any degree too high. Upon the general provisions of the bill it is remarked that their adoption as a whole would, in my judgment, be promotive of the best interest of the service. They embrace, in the main, recommendations heretofore submitted by myself after careful consideration of the needs of the Army as presented to me by officers connected therewith. These may be summarized in their relation to each section of the bill, as follows: As to the first section creating summary courts it vitalizes views which have long been held by officers who have given the subject special study. Under existing legislation soldiers who are charged with the commission of minor offences are necessarily detained in the guard house awaiting the appointment of a court for which a sufficient number of officers may not be on duty at the post where he is held in custody, while he is a prisoner worthier men are performing his duties in addition to their own.

The establishment of the permanent enlisted strength of the Army at not to exceed 80,000 men, as provided for in the second section of the bill, is a measure heretofore strongly urged by the General of the Army and myself.

Touching the increase of pay of certain enlisted men, it has heretofore been recommended by the General of the Army as a partial remedy for the serious trouble resulting from the number of desertions from the Army. When the actual cost of supplying a deserter's place is considered such an increase would not cause an equivalent increase in aggregate public expenditures.

The authority provided in section 4 for the employment of a private soldier as a servant by any officer stationed apart from settlements has repeatedly been recommended by this Department. In reference to this subject the views set forth in my annual report for 1882 are again expressed.

The provision of section 5 that officers serving away from their stations as members or judge-advocates of Courts-martial, or courts of inquiry, or as members of military boards shall receive a per diem allowance of two dollars and fifty cents is in my judgment a simple matter of justice. From March 16, 1862, until the passage of the act of July 15, 1870, a per diem allowance of this character was authorized to be passed. The act last mentioned established the present pay system of the Army, and provided that the rates herein "be in full of all commutation of quarters, fuel, forage, servants, wages, clothing and longevity ration, and all allowances of every name and nature whatever." The same act specifically provided for continuing the payment of "expenses of Courts-martial, military commissions and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of Judge-Advocates, recorders, members and witnesses while on that service under the act of March 16, 1862." Notwithstanding this, however, it was held by the accounting officer of the Treasury Department that the provision that the prescribed rates of pay should be in full, etc., prohibited the further payment of the per diem allowance. As has been heretofore represented by me in a communication addressed to the Senate Military Committee, it is believed that the two provisions were not so conflicting, but that in considering them together it would have been good construction to have given force to each. The per diem allowance imposed on them by orders is rather in the nature of a reimbursement than of an allowance in the sense the latter term is used when embracing compensation or emoluments. The present pay system was adopted with a view to equalize the pay of officers, but in the construction which has been placed upon it it fails of its purpose. When officers are ordered from their stations on Court-martial service, in addition to the continuing expense of their household is added the cost of their personal maintenance, in many instances imposing a very great hardship, as such duties though temporary in their nature sometimes occupy weeks and even months.

The employment of civilian clerks at military headquarters in place of the general service men authorized would, it is believed, prove beneficial. The change of the same character made in this department has operated successfully as properly classifying all persons engaged in purely clerical duty.

The provision of section 7, that the officer detailed to duty as Governor of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, shall have the local rank and allowances of that grade while on such duty, is earnestly commended. This has

been repeatedly recommended and urged by the commissioners of the prison, who are familiar with the great value of the services performed by the officer in charge of the prison, and from a personal inspection of the prison and its administration, I have been led to concur with them and beg to submit the following extract from previous report made by me on this subject:

It is to be remembered that the title of governor has been changed to that of commandant as in harmony with the law and present regulations, and that the bill should be amended accordingly.

The provisions of section 8 are believed to be just. No reason is known to exist why an acting assistant quartermaster, upon whom pecuniary responsibility and great labor is imposed, should not be on an equal footing with an acting commissary. There are no "assistant" commissaries in the Army as referred to in this section, and the surplus word should be eliminated.

The 9th section meets in its provisions repeatedly urged petitions from officers of the Army and recommendations of the quartermaster-general concurred in by my predecessor and myself. Great inconveniences and sometimes hardship result from the operation of the present law, which compels officers to purchase fuel for their own use.

The legislation proposed by section 10 is demanded to include within the beneficial intent of the present law many persons excluded therefrom, although those persons are pensioned on account of service.

The paymaster-general has heretofore twice recommended with my concurrence the relief sought to be extended by section 11. Mileage is given an officer to pay all his expenses while travelling under orders of which fares on railroads are but a minor part.

The 12th section provides a remedy for what has long been a source of great embarrassment to this Department. In my annual report for 1882 it was stated as follows: "During the past few years the Military Bureau have been called upon many times to expel one Payne and his followers from the Indian Territory. Twice during the present year has his settlement been broken up, and the Department is liable at any time to be called upon to set on foot another expensive military expedition against him and his party." The only penalty for his offence is the fine which may be imposed under section 2148 of the R. S. As I stated in my last annual report he cares nothing for its imposition, as it cannot be collected. It is very important that an amendment should be made. Such an amendment would prevent his vexatious raids and save a large amount of money now expended in removing him several times a year.

The provisions of section 13 embody the recommendations heretofore urgently submitted as a pressing necessity for giving effect to a successful educational system in the Army. A similar recommendation was favorably reported by the House Military Committee of the 47th Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

ARMY PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

A LETTER in support of House Bill No. 4854, introduced by Mr. Arnot, on the petition of Major Livingston, 4th Artillery, is being circulated amongst Army officers and their friends in Congress.

The bill referred to is the following:

H. R. 4854, Mr. Arnot. To declare and regulate the rank of the officers of the line of the Army. That the names of officers of the several grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant in the line of the Army of the United States be arranged in each grade in the order they would have occupied if promotion had been made through the several lines of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, as provided by law, and not regimentally, and that hereafter they shall rank accordingly.

Sec. 2. That whenever an officer is promoted from a lower to a higher grade he shall take rank in the new grade in the place he would have occupied if promotion had always been through the several lines of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, as required by law.

The petition of Major Livingston was published in the JOURNAL of Feb. 16th, p. 587.

The letters by other officers takes a new view of the case, in some respects, and undoubtedly contain very strong arguments in support of the bill.

The following is its substance:

Under the regimental system of promotion for lieutenants, and the act past at the last session of Congress, fixing the age for the retirement of all officers from active service, many officers of the line of the Army, by reason of having been overhauled before attaining the rank of captain, are effectually debarred from advancement to the higher grades in their respective arms.

The system in practice, and which it is claimed is contrary to law, has not even the poor merit of benefiting the one set of officers, in whose favor it operates, to an equal extent that it injures their less fortunate comrades. This results from the fact that the officers first entering the service are, as a rule, senior in years to those coming after, and it is claimed, should remain so in rank (when they enter with equal rank) in their respective arms for the whole period of their active service.

Many officers, however, by reason of the restriction of the operation of the law to the promotion of captains and field officers only, will find, as the Register now stands, after a few more years, all the higher grades in their respective arms filled by their juniors in years (as well as length of service, in most cases), and making it impossible for them to attain to these grades before retirement.

The juniors occupy these positions only a little sooner than they would otherwise have done, had promotion been linear throughout the grades—a small benefit, indeed, to the juniors, as an offset to the grave injury to the older officer, who, in consequence, is retired with less pay and inferior rank, as the reward for equally long and faithful service.

The confusion, which it is claimed would result from correcting the Register at this date, would be infinitely less in extent, or far-reaching in its injurious consequences, than that now existing—the result of violation of existing law, the correction of which, besides doing justice to all, would greatly simplify the Army Register and make it intelligible to the nonprofessional student of Army matters.

Attention is invited to the fact that the bill proposed for this purpose contemplates neither the degradation nor promotion of any officer in the service; nor is it intended in any manner to effect his present active duty pay, but simply calls for the execution of existing law and the correction of errors growing out of its violation.

It will also be seen that provision is made for the few cases where officers are now holding commissions above or below the grades to which they rightfully belong, so that in a few years all would be straightened out, without complica-

tion or confusion. Doing in this way, it may be but tardy justice to some officers; still, we trust, securing to the line of the Army, if not rapid, at least a healthy flow of promotion.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE news of the death, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 19th, 1884, of Brevet Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, will be received with deep sorrow by the Army, and by the country which he served so faithfully and well. Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1, 1835, he entered the Military Academy July 1, 1851, and was graduated July 1, 1855, second in his class, General C. B. Comstock being first. He was at once assigned to the Corps of Engineers; and as assistant to Captain Beauregard he was employed in the construction and repairs of fortifications about New Orleans until 1859, when transferred to West Point as Assistant Professor of Engineering. In January, 1861, he was ordered to duty with Co. A, Engineer Battalion; served in the defence of Fort Pickens, April-September, 1861; was Chief Engineer Department of the Ohio, October-December, 1861. In the organization of General Butler's expedition to New Orleans, General Weitzel, being familiar with the forts and surrounding country, was selected as chief engineer. He planned the capture of New Orleans, and in its fall was appointed Acting Military Commander and Mayor of the City. Commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers September 16, 1862, he cleared the enemy from the La Fourche district, the battle of Labadieville occurring October 27. Remaining in possession of the district until April, 1863, when, dispersing the enemy, he joined his force to that besieging Port Hudson, and, during the siege, was in command of a division, and upon its surrender was placed in command of the 1st Division of the 19th Corps, and ordered to Donaldsonville; engaged in the expedition to Sabine Pass. In April, 1864, he was ordered to Virginia, and made Chief Engineer of the Army of the James, as such constructing the defences of Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom, and in command of 2d Division, 18th Corps, was engaged in various operations of that army, including the actions near Drury's Bluff; in command of the 18th Corps in the repulse of the enemy at Fort Harrison. In November, 1864, he was promoted to Major-General, and in December was placed in command of the 25th Corps. In that month he accompanied Butler's unsuccessful expedition to Fort Fisher as second in command. The troops north of the Appomattox were assigned to his command in March, 1865, and on the morning of April 3d he took possession of the City of Richmond. Commanded a military district in Texas, April, 1865, to March, 1866, when mustered out of the volunteer service. He received the brevets of Major for gallantry at Thibodeaux, La.; Lieutenant-Colonel, for Port Hudson; Colonel, for Fort Harrison; and Brigadier and Major-General, for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion. Returning to duty with his corps, he was promoted Major, August 8, 1866, and Lieutenant-Colonel, June 23, 1882. From 1866 to the present he has been engaged in the supervision of various important works in Tennessee, Michigan, Ohio, Mississippi, etc., his last post of duty being Philadelphia, in charge of the construction of Forts Delaware and Mifflin, and improvements in various harbors, rivers, etc., in Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was also Chairman of Commission Advisory to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Philadelphia.

PAY DIRECTOR ALFRED A. BELKNAP, U. S. Navy, retired, who died March 14th at Bellvale, near Warwick, New York, entered the Navy from New York, his native State, as Purser, March 11, 1851. He was dismissed the Service August 2, 1865, but the dismissal was subsequently annulled, and he was commissioned Pay Director, with the relative rank of Captain, March 3, 1871, and placed on the retired list January 27, 1873. He has been a confirmed invalid for several years.

THE *Detroit Free Press*, referring to the late Major Kinzie Bates, U. S. A., who died in that city, says:

Those who knew the late Major Bates well would be slow to believe that a nobler or more chivalric spirit ever blessed the world. Were the reminiscences of his companions in arms attesting his manly and generous qualities to be given at length they might constitute a good sized volume. His heart seemed the abode of every worthy impulse. It was his dying request that the regulation programme of music by the band should be dispensed with, but that in place thereof the bugler should sound the "taps" ("lights out") over his remains as soon as the coffin should be lowered into the grave. The request was carried out to the letter. When the officiating clergyman had closed his prayer the bugler raised his piece to his lips. It was a trying ordeal for the poor fellow, for as the scalding tears welled up from his heart it seemed for a moment that his allotted task must prove a failure; but very soon duty triumphed, as it had so often done before, and the bugle pealed forth its clarion notes, a novel and startling accompaniment to the solemn rites observed at the grave. The ruling passion was indeed strong in death. The bugler had been with him through the many colored scenes of "grim-visaged war," in the impetuous charge, in the quiet of the camp fire, on the long and toilsome march, and the dying warrior desired no other requiem than that well-known bugle blast:

"Put out the light; and then—put out the light!"

MRS. DUEB, widow of Lieutenant John K. Dueb, U. S. Navy, who died June 14, 1859, died at Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday of this week, and was buried from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Friday. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. George Huyler, formerly U. S. Consul to the Bahamas.

INFORMATION has been received of the death, at Mare Island Navy Yard, of Mrs. Annie Key Turner, daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

JAMES CONNER, a veteran who served under General Harney in the Seminole war, died a few days ago, in Baltimore, in his seventy-third year.

DANIEL REEVE, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Centerville, New York, March 18th, in his ninety-fifth year.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

THE Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have joined in a letter to the President urging their objections to the plan of offering large rewards for the rescue of the Greely party by the independent efforts of private vessels. In a letter to the Secretary of State, Mr. Chandler requests, however, that, through the U. S. Consul at St. John's and the Danish authorities, he will ask all masters of vessels or whalers frequenting the waters of Greenland, and the officials and residents of its settlements to keep on the watch for traces of Lieut. Greely and party, in view of the possibility that they may have come to Littleton Island, or further south, in boats, or along the shore, or on the fixed or floating ice; and to give assurances that all expenses will be paid which may be incurred in thus rescuing the party, or any member of it, and that the Government will also suitably recognize the services of those who are so enterprising or so fortunate as to accomplish the desired object.

The field of search is a narrow one, and the Secretaries do not think it wise to tempt the masters of private vessels by the offer of large rewards to crowd them into the ice of Smith's Sound in advance of the Government vessels. The relief vessels will go in at the earliest practicable moment, and "any attempt of an inadequately prepared private vessel to go before them will only invite destruction." If accident should befall them, as is more than probable, their crews would, in their helpless condition, become an impediment to the main expedition so serious as to obstruct and, possibly, to defeat its object.

By the offer of such a reward the Government would assume a certain responsibility which might lead to the necessity for further expeditions for relief or rescue hereafter.

It is expected that the *Bear* will sail from New York by April 25, the *Thetis* by May 1, and the *Alert* by May 10. They will proceed direct to St. John, Newfoundland. The *Alert* will be commanded by Commander George W. Coffin, who has signified his acceptance of that position. Commander Coffin is at present on duty at San Francisco as Lighthouse Inspector, but he will be detached from that duty on March 31. His relief is now with him at San Francisco.

Paymaster General Smith has just completed the purchase in New York of the supplies, which include hard bread, flour, rice, salt pork, bacon, salt beef, hams and tongues, canned meats, soups and soup stock, canned fish, head cheese, sausage, assorted vegetables, sauerkraut, pickles, cabbage, plum pudding, mince-meat, dried and canned fruit and raisins, butter, sugar, coffee, tea, chocolate, cheese, oysters, fried and raw; boiled eggs, lard, pemmican (for crew and dogs), lime juice.

The ships *Bear*, *Thetis* and *Alert* will be supplied with five boats each, to each of which he has fitted a very ingenious invention known as Captain John L. Knight's patent rudder attachment, so contrived that when the boats are in the water, no matter how rough the weather may be or dark the night, the rudder can be shipped to a certainty. When so shipped the rudder is locked in all positions but one. It is also admirably calculated to protect the boats against damaging blows from the ice, and when the boats are hauled out it becomes an excellent sled runner.

The principles which will control the Navy Department in selecting the officers and men of the Greely Relief Expedition are indicated in the memorandum which follows and which we received from the Department:

For the information of volunteers from civil life for service on the Greely Relief Expedition, the Department would state that, it is proposed, if possible, to man the several vessels which will comprise this expedition with officers and enlisted persons now belonging to the Navy. Should it become necessary to make additional enlistments, the first requests will be that the applicants must be practical seamen, or mechanics experienced in the making or repairing of ships, and in every way qualified for their appropriate duty on steam vessels. They must bind themselves to discharge their duties or services, with their utmost power and ability, and to be in everything conformable and obedient to the several requirements and commands of the officers who may be placed over them; fully realizing the hardship and dangers to which they may be subjected, and the varied and peculiar duties they may be called upon to perform, either on shipboard or as members of a party told off for duty ashore. They must also bind themselves to serve in carrying out the project of the cruise to the Arctic regions from the date of the signing of the shipping articles to the day on which they are discharged from the naval service of the United States by competent authority.

The men enlisted for this expedition must not be more than thirty-five years of age, nor less than twenty-three; must not only be free from present disease or functional disturbance, but, so far as can be learned by examination, from tendency to disease inherited or acquired; their body weight should not exceed two and one-half pounds to the inch of height, nor less than two pounds, and it will be enjoined upon the medical examining officers that no applicant shall be accepted as to whose physical condition there may be any just ground for doubt or suspicion.

The above rules exclude from the expedition all except naval officers and marines; no other persons will be allowed to accompany it, and application therefrom will be useless as they cannot be accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 28, 1884.

It is respectfully but earnestly suggested that the 50,000,000 of American people who are in the habit of passing "resolutions" on the death of everybody, and anybody send them hereafter to Mr. Bismarck, whose post-office address is Berlin.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

FIX AND UNFIX BAYONETS.

The paragraph in Upton's Infantry Tactics which states that "As the motions relative to the . . . fixing and unfixing of the bayonet cannot be executed at the rate prescribed, nor even with a uniform swiftness, they are not subjected to the cadence," has long been made the excuse in the Regular Army for their slovenly and ragged execution; yet notably in certain organizations of the National Guard a commendable disposition not to construe too liberally this passive proscription has almost brought these movements up to the standard with respect to cadence and rapidity of the remainder of the Manual of Arms. But no amount of drill will entirely eradicate the difficulty which is inherent in the motions themselves; and since some importance seems to be generally attached to the subject, a fix and unfix bayonets which are believed to be susceptible of greater rapidity, ease, uniformity, precision and regularity of execution are herewith presented as possible substitutions for, or modifications of, those movements in the Tactics.

Being at order arms, the Instructor commands:

1. Fix. 2. BAYONETS.

At the command *fix*, execute the first motion of *about face*; grasp the piece with the left hand just below the upper band, and the neck of the bayonet with the right hand; draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry it, point downward, to the right of the muzzle of the piece, the back of the hand outward; reverse the bayonet direct to the front and place the socket just over the muzzle. At the command *bayonets*, fix the bayonet on the end of the barrel by two distinct downward movements separated by a turn to the right, and clasp it. (Two.) Resume the position of order arms.

Being at order arms, the Instructor commands:

1. Unfix. 2. BAYONETS.

At the command *unfix*, execute the first motion of *about face*; grasp the piece with the left hand just below the upper band, and unclasp the bayonet with the fore finger of the right hand, grasp the neck with the latter. At the command *bayonets*, wrest the bayonet from the barrel by two distinct upward movements separated by a turn to the left, and carrying it point downwards to the right of the muzzle, the back of the hand to the rear, reverse the bayonet direct to the front, look towards, and insert it six inches in, the scabbard. (Two.) Thrust the bayonet home and resume the position of order arms.

It would seem to be a principle proper to be observed in the manual of arms, that the fewer the commands and motions employed to effect a given change of position in the person or piece, the better; and that, in the latter case, or where the condition of the arm itself is altered, the movement is preferably accomplished, when practicable, by a slight change of position in the person rather than a radical change of position of the piece.

In "Upton" (page 84-86), the bayonet is fixed and unfix both from an *order* and a *carry*, by conveying the piece bodily to the left side, etc. Now, the motion from a *carry* (the nominal position of the soldier, under arms, in our tactics) may be disregarded here, because the movement of the piece just mentioned is compensated for by the necessity of coming to an *order* in the method proposed. There is likewise an equivalence in returning to the *carry*, but one more motion in the Tactics, if the piece be brought to an *order* after fixing the bayonet.

To fix or unfix bayonets from an *order*, and return thereto, according to Upton, two commands and two movements of the piece are necessary; while, in the substitution proposed, no movement whatever of the piece is required, and the execution is caused by a single command. This is certainly an advantage.

Upton defines the position of the piece as follows: "The butt striking the ground about eight inches to the rear of the left toe, the piece inclined to the front, manifestly with a varying inclination and distance, individually and collectively, from the inability of the soldier to measure space to the rear of him, his eyes being 'straight to the front.' And the second motion: 'Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, and fix it on the end of the barrel; drop the right hand by the side.' The result is, the soldier physically spreads himself in order to obviate the restraint of his position, finds the palm of his hand not at right angles, or out of adjustment, with respect to the neck of the bayonet, and draws or returns the latter without uniformity, reversing it in every conceivable direction, because none is prescribed. While some men glance towards the scabbard in order to return the bayonet, others (as the cadets at West Point) slide the left hand along the piece, the position of which is disarranged by the attempt to seize the point, and guide it to its destination.

Now, in the substitution proposed, the half face to the right (first position of *about*) increases the *space allowed* of each soldier and yet enables him to execute much of the movement between himself and his rifle; the palm of the hand adjusts itself naturally at right angles to the neck of the bayonet, and the latter is reversed, in either case, direct to the front. The scabbard is brought forward in the position assumed, but in order to secure uniformity and rapidity, it is deemed best to prescribe that the soldier shall look towards the scabbard while returning the bayonet.

All motions in the manual of arms, while they appeal, in a greater or less degree, to both ear and eye, may be conveniently classified as *sound* or *sight* movements, according as one or the other organ is preponderantly cognizant of them. For example, the cocking the hammer in coming to a *ready* is a sound movement, as is fixing the bayonet on, or unfixing it from the muzzle of the piece, and each is particularly offensive if not simultaneous. The passing from a *carry* to a *support* may be called a *sight* movement, while *charge bayonets* and *order arms* are both sound and sight movements, if vigorously executed. Now, the soldier should be taught to count mentally in order to acquire the cadence; but the senses of sight and hearing may properly aid him in perfecting himself

therein. To illustrate—suppose the command: 1. *Squad*, 2. *READY*, is given. From whatever cause an individual soldier does not obey, the sharp click of the remaining hammers recalls him to his senses, and he executes the movement a trifle late—but better late than not at all. Again, from inattention or otherwise, he starts to come to an *order* at the command: 1. *Support*, 2. *ARMS*, but saves himself in time, from seeing (although his eyes may be "direct to the front," the pieces of his immediate comrades respectively approach and recede from him, on his right and left. Anyone who has actually practiced the manual of arms to any extent, must be aware of the occasional employment of these *helps* as stated. They should be principally corrective; and the position assumed in this fix and unfix bayonets, permits their use in a very effective manner. Both eyes and ears are turned toward the right, and with a little sharp drill, the most difficult parts of the motions, viz., the reverse of the bayonet to the front (sight movement) and its adjustment upon or removal from, the muzzle (sound movements)—the initial point in all cases being the right guide—may be made strictly simultaneous, especially if the latter movements follow immediately the command of execution. Such a division of either motion is rendered necessary by its extreme length, and obtains elsewhere in the Tactics, viz., in the *about face*, *double time*, *stack arms* and *carry arms* from *trail* and from *ready*.

Finally, the writer bases the foregoing claims upon an actual experiment of several years duration, with a battalion of cadets, to whom this fix and unfix bayonets presented no greater difficulty than other motions in the manual.

If, in view of the innovations of modern systems of Tactics (which are characterized by greater individuality than was ever before permitted the soldier,) these observations should appear hypercritical, it may be answered that THE RADICAL CHANGES RELATE principally to combinations or manoeuvres, and that the uniform execution of the manual of arms will probably remain, as hitherto, an essential part of the prescribed ceremonies, and as such deserving of the utmost perfection attainable.

H. R. LEMLEY,
1st Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery.

MARINE RAMS IN NAVAL WARFARE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I beg to express my obligations for the publication of drawings, and for remarks pointing out the supposed weak points of my Ram, on February 23, and as well your criticisms appended to the remarks of Mr. Gibbons, March 8.

From my remark, "As for anything that floats, the *Inflexible* for example, the Ram would run into her as though she were a pumpkin," it is assumed that I regarded the Ram as presented, as nearly, if not quite, indestructible by such missiles as described by you.

In the appendix to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1883, will be found a letter by me on coast defence, which I trust will receive your careful perusal and criticism. I quote from it: "Admitting the destruction of the armored gun-bearing ship, and, as well, of the three assailing Rams, as an ordinary result, the odds would be greatly in our favor, as regards the loss of life and the cost, and the time necessary to replace the vessels destroyed. . . . Whilst there are many reasons for believing that marine Rams would do their work effectively, with comparatively small loss, yet it is impossible to conceive any effective warfare that does not impose upon the assailants of well provided and intelligent antagonists the dangers and penalties that belong to war; therefore it is worth while to regard the question without special favor to the Ram."

If you have examined the proposed construction of the Ram, the only vessel in this country, so far as I know, designed to be built on girders, I think you will concede remarkable strength of construction for ramming, yet I will not find fault with any one who may suppose that the heaviest armor plating now known will resist a properly delivered blow from a Ram with a high velocity. In my mind, the armor-plating, of whatever thickness attainable, as a matter of fact, will add little additional resistance to ramming, and this is shown through the several collisions of armored vessels well known to you and to many of your readers.

From what is known to seamen and others, there is great difficulty in hitting a small object moving rapidly, and this is much increased with the weight of the guns employed; therefore, I would say, were no attempt made to give other protection to Rams than sufficient to shield them from machine guns, they would yet be the most powerful and effective antagonists of armored vessels.

After the publication of the Report of the Advisory Board of 1881, I was pleased to receive a letter from the Pusey and Jones Company, making inquiry as to whether the plans and specifications for the construction of my Ram could be examined. Recognizing the well established reputation of that Company, they were sent forthwith, and I have been rewarded by many very valuable suggestions touching the construction, which could hardly emanate from others than those well versed, practically, in construction.

My designs recognize the fact that the greater the angle from a perpendicular that a projectile strikes a plate the more will be the power of deflection, and that when the line of flight of the projectile approximates to a tangent to the curve a comparatively small thickness of the plate will serve the purpose, which plate would be wholly ineffective at an angle approximating to perpendicularity. It was not intended that a greater angle than 20 degs. should be presented by any part of the hull and on longitudinal lines not greater than 10 degrees.

So far as the Ram is concerned, it admits of such additional plating as may be desired without becoming very deep in the water, even without increased length of beam. To fulfil this condition, however, of course it

would be necessary to remodel the lower section of the vessel so as to gain the additional displacement required. Should the semi-conjugate of the bottom section be increased three feet, increasing the draught of the vessel to that extent, a weight of armor may be applied that, at the angles proposed, would be actually indestructible as a target to any projectiles yet made. Every seaman will recognize the very great difference between firing at a target and at two or three Rams attacking in the early morning or in the light of the full moon, all sufficient for their purposes, but very embarrassing in the rapid and effective use of heavy guns.

Whilst turtle-back vessels may not be all that is claimed for them in relation to immunity from injury with a given amount of thickness of metal, I fail to recognize it as a fact, that they are now, or likely to become obsolete, and shall be under many obligations, as doubtless many other of your readers will be, if you will point out any disposition of armor that will give the same immunity with a given thickness of plating.

Interesting and valuable as the criticisms on the Ram may be, and what Mr. Gibbons has written concerning them, I find myself now so engaged that I will be obliged to forego any further discussion of Ram construction.

DAN'L AMMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 13th, 1884.

SEA SERVICE PAY IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have read with much interest and great pleasure your remarks, and very cogent arguments, in favor of giving sea service pay to all officers who are attached to and serve on board ships.

Those who advocated and induced Congress to give a different rate of pay for sea service—shore duty and leave or waiting orders—had, and could have had, only one idea in regard to the necessity for those different rates of pay, and that was that an officer serving on board ship was subjected to very great additional expense for mess and entertainment to visitors. The Navy Department has, during the last fifty-five years, invariably ruled against the interest of the officers in all matters relating to pay and allowances. At one time, during the reign of one Secretary, who was prejudiced and personally inimical to every officer who was applied for by the Treasury Department to serve on the Coast Survey, as required by law, he issued an order that the commander of a Coast Survey vessel should only receive credit for sea service, and receive sea pay, from the date of the sailing of his vessel from port until the end of the season of hydrographic work, while the officers who reported to him as executive, navigating, and watch officers were allowed sea service and sea pay from the date of their reporting until their orders detaching them from the vessel were delivered to them!

No Secretary should have such arbitrary power. If Congress could be made to understand the merits of the case, I am quite sure an act would be passed by which officers would be paid sea pay from the day they leave their domicile in obedience to orders to join a vessel, and until they reach their homes upon being detached from that vessel.

Again, officers have been ordered to very distant stations, afforded only transportation (in old days' parlance, "stage and steamboat fare"), and only allowed shore duty pay, while they were actually at sea for weeks, and very often for months. The transportation fraud has, happily, been corrected by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court, so far as they could do so; but the difference in many cases has not yet been paid.

If I mistake not, the Secretary of the Navy has the legal authority to say, and say truthfully, that apprentice ships and receiving ships are ships in commission, and officers ordered to foreign stations are at sea.

REAR ADMIRAL.

COLONEL THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your notice of Col. Worthington was not what all the facts would justify. An application to the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions last summer brought a certificate of this fact that the records of the Pension Office show that the name of Col. Thomas Worthington is the only name on the Pension Rolls placed there without any pleas of disability, but solely on the ground of meritorious and valuable military services. If there was any dishonor or disgrace connected with the persistency with which Col. Worthington prosecuted his claims against the Government, that disgrace was certainly not his. He asked nothing but that which the commander of the post and post Quartermaster when the service was rendered repeatedly certified was justly due him. The dishonor, then, if any there be in the case, must rest with those officers who refused to do justice and were compelled to feel the force of prolonged and powerful constraint. You state that he was permitted to resign from the Army after he was tried and cashiered. Why? Because the Judge Advocate decided that the court which tried him was *illegally constituted*. The Commander could not at the same time be the chief and prosecuting witness and the *constitutor* of the court. These were most serious defects and damaging inconsistencies in the evidence, which made it convenient also to get rid of the trial—which any one may satisfy himself of, if he care to examine the records of the War Office. For twenty-two years Col. Worthington demanded by personal request, through the influence of powerful men and State Legislatures and Congressional, an investigation of the Battle of Shiloh. He died ungratified. But history will be known at last, and then the broad difference between one officer who wears the honors of his country and reaps the rewards of wealth, and the other who struggles twenty-two years in obloquy and poverty inflicted by injustice and malice,

and then dies completely unnoticed, will not seem so great. There are honorable members of the court which tried and condemned Col. Worthington, and the more honorable officer who constituted that court, still living. Was it an unreasonable or unsoldierly expectation on the part of the man who suffered on account of the illegal proceeding, that they would, at the inspiration of soldierly honor, acknowledge to him their mistake, and aid him in securing some just compensation for the wrongs he suffered? Col. Worthington was of a distinguished family. His scholarly attainments in the history and science of military operations, his personal bravery on the battle field, and his skill in handling troops, his love of truth, honesty and righteousness throw lustre upon his name.

EX-SOLDIER.

REVENUE MARINE AND THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SINCE there is so much objection on the part of the officers of the U. S. Rev. Marine to being merged into the United States Navy, why cannot the latter be incorporated into the Revenue Marine, which claims to have the earliest existence. The services are homogeneous. Suppose a bill should be introduced into Congress to incorporate the personnel and ships, etc., of the U. S. Navy into the Revenue Marine Service; that the officers of the two services should be hereafter recognized in their relative rank in the Revenue Marine Service; that the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis should be abolished as a useless expense, and that hereafter all appointments of cadets to the Navy or Revenue Marine should be received on board the Revenue steamer school-ship, and on their graduation receive appointments in the Navy, or to the Revenue Marine, according to the merits of their examination, giving of course preference to the Revenue Marine in the order of merit; in this way the great expense of the Academy at Annapolis would be avoided, and the Revenue Marine would be placed in its proper position before the world.

There is no other solution of this problem, and that is that both services are one, as in other countries, and that the sooner this is recognized the better for both. I would like to ask what the Financial Dept. of the Government has to do with a military or naval branch, and what harm would result from its transfer to the Army or Navy Department. Of course there could be no change in its existing personnel.

U. S. N.

ANON. of this letter, an officer of the Revenue Marine says, in a private letter just received: "I am in a position to 'know whereof I speak,' and no officer has a wider correspondence, both in and out of the service, than myself. There are a few, mostly young men, who favor a transfer, thinking to gain thereby enhanced rank, pay, and social standing. The older officers think about as follows: If we become an offshoot of the Navy, what would be our fate when Congress begins its periodical raid upon that arm of the Government. Reduction and retrenchment must be made, and not the trunk of the tree, but the saplings, would be pruned first. We have existed one hundred years as a separate organization, and I see no good results possible by combining the two branches. Naval officers, with Annapolis education, and possibly prejudices, would scarcely jibe with Revenue Cutter officers. Bickerings and jealousy would follow thick and fast, influence would be invoked, and some one would surely go leeward. I have been a volunteer naval officer, and know the situation thoroughly. I am a great admirer of the U. S. Navy, and have always urged its praise, with the exception of the scheme in question. I fought that with all the influence I could bring to bear. The duties are so distinct that I fail to see why we should be under naval control. But, certainly, we should be allowed a retired list, or some safeguard in our old age against penury and want."

TO HONOR THE DEAD PROVIDE FOR THE LIVING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE remains of the dead of the *Jeanette* crew have been searched for, found, brought home, and buried with much ceremony (not to say funeral ostentation), at the expense of some personal suffering, and much Government (people's) money. Besides this, subscriptions are asked for, for the erection of a monument to the deceased at Annapolis. Is it now in order to ask what has been done, is being done, or proposed to be done, for the comfort of (and, as far as possible, to ameliorate the condition of) Norcos and Ninderman? Are these two men to be cast adrift to shift for themselves? After the innumerable eulogies of the dead, and praises of the living officers, found in every newspaper and periodical for months past, and after the large amount of money spent in honoring the dead, that the living might not be too soon forgotten, shall it be said that Norcos and Ninderman, whose services (so far as we know or can know) were as heroic, in their humbler stations in the expedition, as those who commanded them, are to be left uncared for, to the tender mercies of the public at large?

REAR ADMIRAL.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following contributions have been made by the enlisted men of the 25th Infantry serving at this post for the relief of the sufferers of the Ohio Valley floods, (colored) under the auspices of Sergt.-Major Benj. Morell, 25th Infantry: N. C. S. and Band, \$11.62; Company B, \$5.45; Company C, \$9.00; Company F, \$3.00; Company I, \$21.25. Total, \$50.32.

THEATRICALS AT FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE Fort Hamilton Combination Troupe performed "Ten Nights in a Barroom," Thursday evening, March 13th, before a large and appreciative audience, and the acting was very good for amateurs. Miss Pitt, as Mary Morgan, was equal to her part, and met with a hearty reception. The "Joe Morgan" of Mr. Grimes, 1st Sergt. of Battery B, of the 8th Artillery, was very good, and the Simon Sade of Mr. Hutchinson, of Battery M of the same regiment was equal to, that of many professionals.

The Combination Troupe have done a good deal towards enlivening the monotony of the post during the winter, and the citizens have appreciated their efforts, as the large audiences of every performance can testify.

MORE ANON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ORDNANCE Notes 325 contain an "Account of the Construction of Bridges over the Kabul River, near Jalalabad, during the Operations in Afghanistan, 1880," by Captain R. H. Brown, R. E.; No. 329, "Trajectory of a Projectile in Vacuo," being a geometrical solution of the problem of the trajectory of a projectile in vacuo, by Professor A. G. Greenhill, of England, with remarks by Captain John E. Greer, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, who had previously solved the problem, analytically. (See Ordnance Notes 165.)

The life of "Chinese" Gordon, by Archibald Forbes, has just been issued by Routledge of London.

The "Report of the New York State Survey for 1883" has been issued in pamphlet form, and is interesting reading. An unusual amount of valuable work seems to have been accomplished during the past year. Six maps accompany the report.

"Won at West Point, a Romance of the Hudson," by "Fush," Chicago: Baud McNally and Co., is a book which no graduate of the Military Academy should fail to read. To the graduates of long ago it will bring back the pleasant memories of the days of their youth when the world was yet before them, and in its pages they will live the past over again. Replete with humor, pathos and sentiment, it describes the life of the cadet as it is, or shall we say as it was, the bitter with the sweet, on duty and off duty, his loves and his flirtations, with a happy ending to them all. The author "With a Thousand Flows" describes his book "To all of my classmates of 1881 at the old U. S. M. A., thus including with a broad, but temporary, liberality, both June men and Septs" and couples with it "the wish that however long they may live, wherever they may be, and whatever new ties they may form they shall let neither time nor distance, nor vicissitudes, prevail over the old and tried affection that has subsisted between us, and that more strongly than with books of steel still grapples us together in the bonds of 1881." It is not our purpose in this brief mention to decant upon the heroes and heroines of this charming work their characteristics, their virtues and their foibles, but simply to express our hearty appreciation of the author's effort. Fun, often fast and furious, pervades its pages, and there is enough of romance and the deeper passions to preserve an equitable balance. Who "Fush" may be, we cannot say, but he has done well in his work and gives ample promise of a literary ability which, if not permitted to rust, might, in the future, bring him fortune as well as fame.

Now that the applications of electricity to the art of war are so rapidly developing, we are sure that officers of the Army will receive with pleasure the appearance of a work upon electricity* which is both practical and scientific. While military men regard the uses of electricity from a purely practical point of view, they are not satisfied with "rules of thumb," but desire to see the reason for the facts which come under their observation, in order that they may be competent to judge for themselves of the value of any project presented to them, or of any idea for the military use of electricity which their own inventive minds may suggest. Lieut. Fiske's work is both practical and scientific; it is neither an enumeration of dry details on the one hand, nor an abstruse treatise on the other. It is as the author fittingly says "a bridge between the many books written on the theory of electricity and the many books written on its practical applications." The style is singularly unaffected and clear, and the book, beginning at the very first principles takes the reader by easy steps from magnetism and frictional electricity, through voltaic batteries, laws of currents, secondary batteries thermo-electric batteries, induction currents, electro-magnetism and electric measurements, down to the practical uses of electricity in every day life, and explains in separate chapters, telegraphy, the telephone, electric light, electric machines, electro-motors, the electric distribution of power, electric meters, and electric railways.

The volume is handsomely printed and bound, and contains 178 illustrations and drawings of electrical machines and apparatus of all kinds.

*Electricity in Theory and Practice, or The Elements of Electrical Engineering. By Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. Navy. D. Van Nostrand, 25 Murray St., 272 pp., 8vo. cloth.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. L. C. asks: The military authorities would protect you in the case you mention, always providing your actions were strictly in the performance and line of your duty. We never heard of "unlimited passes" being granted a soldier.

HARRIS asks: In "secure arms" do the pieces turn like the hands of a watch or in the other direction? We have the Tactics, but do not agree as to the meaning. As we count among members of good authority that it was the intention of the author of the Tactics that the pieces should turn to the right, like the hands of a watch or a screw, but as a matter of fact the Tactics are generally interpreted so as to turn the barrels in the opposite direction.

J. H. T. asks: What Army Corps and Division did the 32d U. S. C. T. belong to in 1864? Ans.—The regiment arrived at Headquarters, Dept. of the South, Hilton Head, just as the 10th Corps was leaving for Virginia (spring of 1864), and so far as known was never attached to any Corps. A Division called, we think, "Coast Division," was organized in the Dept. of the South in the autumn of 1864, and commanded by Gen. John P. Hatch. The 32d U. S. C. T. formed part of that Division, in a Brigade commanded by Gen. E. E. Potter, and participated in the campaign along near the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railway, designed to cooperate with Gen. Sherman. With this exception the regiment performed its service as part of expeditionary commands organized from time to time to perform some specific duty.

ARTILLERY BADGE.—An examination of the various General Orders fails to show any announcement of the official adoption. It was doubtless a badge adopted by some command among members of the Horse Artillery. Congressional action would seem necessary before it could be worn on parades and public ceremonies. See sec. 1227, R. S. We shall re-fer, if possible, to the matter again.

MRS. MARY COLLINS.—Your statement is too indefinite for us to give you any information. Perhaps the Adjutant-General of the State of New York, Albany, might help you.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. Company in double ranks, facing distance, how is it possible to execute the "reverse," "rest on" and "secure" arms, without great danger to men on both ranks. 2. Are these commands in double ranks, ever executed, except with "open ranks"? 3. What is the "custom of the service" in reference thereto? Ans.—1. By being careful. 2. For instruction of recruits they are generally practiced with open ranks, under actual requirements in closed rank. 3. They conform to tactics as closely as possible. The secure is used in rainy weather and executed in double rank distance when the command is marching in that formation without opening ranks. The reverse and rest on arms are for funeral escorts and as there is nothing in the tactics which stipulates to the contrary these march in closed ranks. In open space and on uneven ground, marching in com-

mon time, a sensible person would hardly expect that distance should be kept with the same precision as on the smooth floor of a drill hall.

M. B. M. asks: What steps are necessary for a physician desiring to appear before the Examining Board for the position of Army Surgeon. Ans.—The regulations on the subject direct "all candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps must apply to the Secretary of War for an invitation to appear before the Army Medical Board of Examiners."

FIRST SERGEANT asks: Company marching in column of fours the command "right front into line" is given. When the guide places himself on the left of the company, does he bring his piece to the position of the pieces of the company. If for instance it should be Support or Right Shoulder? Ans.—If you had read our answer carefully you would have known that there is no occasion for your question, because the guide in a column of fours does not carry his piece in a different manner from the rest of the company and consequently there can be no necessity for him to "bring it to the position of the pieces of the company" when he puts himself on the left of the company at the command proposed. On the other hand as soon as the fours begin to oblique, the column of fours ceases, and the guide as he arrives on the left of the first fours should bring his piece to a carry, if not already there, and proceed for a company in line. We do not understand the drift of your second question.

RECOMPENSE asks: In view of the recent improvements and repairs ordered at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., is there any prospect, near or remote, that a regiment will be ordered East to garrison the same. Whose turn is it after the 12th Infantry? Ans.—As Fort Ontario can only quarter one or two companies at most, there is no intention to order a regiment East with reference to its occupation. The garrison will likely consist of one company. There are so many regiments whose claims for an Eastern station are so equal that it is impossible for us to say.

M. ASKS when a vacancy will occur in the Naval Academy at Annapolis Md., for a candidate from the 5th Congressional District. Ans.—Not until 1889.

CAVALRYMAN.—See answer to J. L. C. in this week's JOURNAL.

R. H. P. In the case you mentioned, the soldier is still liable to trial and punishment for the second desertion, notwithstanding the action taken with regard to the first desertion.

CIVILIAN asks: Is there any regulation, written or implied, which prohibits a medical officer stationed at an Army post from seeking and engaging in general practice where such Army post is situated in a small Eastern city, and where there is a sufficient number of educated and intelligent physicians? Ans.—Not that we are aware of.

COL. L. N. G. asks: 1. How is the "inspection of arms" of the new Springfield Rifle, cal. 45, with safety notch, executed? 2. How is open boxes with the McKeever cartridge box executed, and does it differ from the way it was done with the old style box? Ans.—1. See 3d column, page 838, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 28, 1881. 2. The Lieut. General Commanding the Army under date of February 21, 1884, has decided as follows: "1st. The position of the box is behind the right hip. 2d. The box is held open at the command 'open boxes.' As soon as the box is inspected it is closed and the position of 'order arms' resumed. January 27, 1881, Gen. Sherman delivered the following opinion on this subject: 'The McKeever cartridge box is like the safety notch—an invention subsequent to the publication of the present tactics. So much of par. 115 as requires the flap to be held against the body is inapplicable, and there is to be omitted. The manner of doing this is (i. e., that after opening the box, the right hand shall be dropped to the side, and raised to close the box after inspection) is correct."

November 23, 1882, the same authority issued the following directions for opening boxes: "Steady the piece with the left hand, opening the box with the right; drop the right hand to the side (without grasping the piece, but still steadying it with the left hand). To Close the Box.—Close the box with the right hand, grasp the piece with the right hand, dropping the right hand by the side. The latest order, that of Feb. 21, of course controls."

(FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)

EVIL DAYS.

Oh Youth, and Hope, and Love, all phantoms vain,
Who lured me long with promises false and sweet;
Your flight outstrips at last my faltering feet,
Dear traitors, when will ye return again?
"No more, no more," wail back the mocking train,
Now noon to me is midnight, truth deceit,
The flowers of summer, fruits of autumn fleet
And winter comes apace with tears and pain.

Shall I rot and upon a vernal day
Fruitless for the buds I sat faded here,
The golden hours of youth I cast away?
How I would board those wasted treasures dear,
But through the lonely chambers of my brain,
"No more, no more," echoes the sad refrain.
FORT KNOX, March 9, 1884.

WHY THE CHINESE FIRE LOW.

THE Japan Gazette says: "When the French troops made their first and unsuccessful advance against Sontay, some importance was attached by the special correspondents of the English papers to the circumstance that the Black Flags apparently fired low. It was pointed out that most of the bullet wounds received by the French soldiers were found in the legs and lower parts of their bodies. We heard a rather interesting explanation of the reason why the Black Flags and their allies fire low expressed the other day by one who has had a great amount of experience with Chinese troops. He said that the bulk of the Chinese had no idea of the use of the sights on the rifles, and it was almost useless to attempt to teach them the use of such contrivances. Thus, a Chinese soldier, armed with a modern rifle, would never think of raising the sight of his weapon when he was called upon to use it, especially in the face of an enemy. He would fire at an object 600 yards off with the sight down, the consequence being that the muzzle of the rifle not receiving the necessary elevation to carry the bullet over a long distance, the ball would strike or descend very close to the ground before it reached its destination. It was also asserted that some of the Chinese soldiers actually knocked the sights of their rifles as being entirely useless. We need hardly say that they appreciate the value of sighting the rifles; and the circumstances we have narrated will go as further proof of the miserable condition of the Chinese forces; the supineness and incompetency of the officers, and the ill-prepared state of Chinese armies to resist European troops."

"It may not be generally known that the name 'Soudan' bears different meanings, according as it is used by the Arabs or by the Egyptians. The former apply it to designate the interior of Africa generally, and, following them, the geographers of Europe have given this name to all the countries along the southern edge of the great Sahara, from Senegambia and Sierra Leone on the west, to Darfur on the east. Etymologically, Soudan means simply 'the Blacks,' and is a corruption of the Arabic name Balad-us-Sudan, the country of the Blacks." As employed, however, by the Egyptians, 'the Soudan' means not the immense tract of Africa just described, but a tract to the east of it, which comprises the countries, except Abyssinia, on both sides of the Nile, south of the second cataract, which have during the last sixty years been formed into an Egyptian province bearing that name. The dependent province or empire, for, but understood, the Soudan is not Egypt, any more than Algeria is France—comprises much of Nubia, all Senaar, all Kordofan, and all Darfur.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

In an article on our editorial page we give further information concerning the National Guard Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, March 26 and 27. Adjutant General Farnsworth, of New York, has referred the election of delegates to represent his State to Col. James McLeer, the President of the State National Guard Association, who has not yet made his appointments. It is understood that Col. Porter, of the 22d, and Col. Jones, of the 12th, will probably be among the delegates elected.

Brigadier General Rhoades and Lieutenant Colonel Martin, of Rhode Island; Colonels Williamson (3d Regiment), Horton (16th), Johnson (1st), Entrehin (6th), and Captain Smith (1st Bat.), of Ohio, have been announced as delegates. The names of the others have not as yet been received by the President.

Two regular officers have been detailed to attend the convention.

General S. F. Hunt has charge of the arrangements for the reception of the convention at Cincinnati, and no effort is being spared to receive the delegates with that hospitality for which the West is proverbial.

In pursuance of the by-laws, notice has been given of the following subjects for discussion during the convention:

Camps: Particularly with reference to the following points: Duration—management and cost, subsistence; Course of instruction—(that pursued and that recommended); Whether regimental or brigade is preferable.

Rifle Practice: When introduced, and to what extent carried on, in each State; ranges, and how maintained; ammunition allowed; how best to be promoted.

Instruction in the National Guard: Difficulties existing, and how they can best be remedied.

A National Guard Encampment at Washington—(As suggested by Adjutant General Carnahan of Indiana).

The following are the present officers of the Association: President—Geo. W. Wingate, of New York.

First Vice President—Adjutant General G. T. Beauregard, New Orleans, La.

Second Vice President—Gen. James W. Denver, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary—Major W. Boerum Wetmore, New York.

Recording Secretary—Adjutant General Wm. L. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa.

Treasurer—Adjutant General A. Hun Berry, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee—From New England States, General Elusha H. Rhoades, Providence, R. I.; from Middle States, Major Andrew D. Hepburn, Philadelphia, Pa.; from Southern States, Adjutant General Johnston Jones, Morgantown, N. C.; from Western States, Inspector General L. W. Heath, Grand Rapids, Mich.; from Pacific States, Colonel Harry T. Hammond, San Francisco, Cal.

VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the JOURNAL of March 15 appeared some remarks under the heading of "Question of the Veterans," in which a personal letter of mine was erroneously alluded to as a legal "opinion," and a long quotation given from an admittedly hasty opinion of Mr. Frederick R. Conder. The opinion actually given by myself and James G. Janeway, Esq., has not yet been published. In that of Mr. Conder, so imperfect a statement of facts was plainly presented for his consideration by some designing person, that there is consequently nothing in its conclusions which require to be answered.

The preconceived and studied attempt recently made to bring undeserving discredit upon so well-known and highly respectable and honorable an organization as that known in the statutes as the "Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.," now composed of twelve hundred members, and to detract from its status as one of the independent military organizations in the Reserve Militia of the State, and to confound it with target companies and other voluntary, unmilitary, undisciplined, and sometimes disorderly bodies, unrecognized by the State, is one of those curious anomalies for which it will be difficult to find a reasonable explanation. Mr. Swinton, the historian, in his History of the Seventh Regiment (Edition 1870) says that the 9th of May, 1859, is an historical day in its annals, as it was then that the famous association of the exempt members of the Seventh Regiment was organized, called the "Veterans of the National Guard," the term "National Guard" being then exclusively applied to the Seventh Regiment.

It was from the outset a voluntary association of a military character, the organization being regimental, with a titular colonel and other field and staff officers and companies corresponding to those in the active regiment, each company having a captain and lieutenant. The members in these companies respectively were those who had served their full term of years in the like companies of the active regiment, and the rule was adopted, which has been adhered to for many years, that no person should be eligible to membership unless upon the certificate of the captain of the company in the active regiment to which he had belonged. At that time, all persons who enlisted in any militia regiment of the State, could, after seven years' faithful and honorable service obtain a full and honorable discharge from ordinary military duty, which did not, however, exempt them, if between certain ages, from being called on for duty in time of war, insurrection, or invasion. In like manner, officers, after six years' faithful service, could acquire the same exemption from ordinary military service (S. 54, ch. 393, Tit. Laws of 1854), but were also liable to be called upon in time of war, insurrection, or invasion, but in no case could be compelled to serve in a rank or grade inferior to that previously held. For this purpose such honorably discharged officers and soldiers continued to belong to a specified class known as the Reserved Militia, a class still recognized in the present Military Code.

Citizens were then, 1859-1861, required by State law and by the U. S. Stat. to be enrolled and authorized to be armed and equipped at their own expense, and there was no law prohibiting or attempting to regulate independent, voluntary,

military associations or preventing them from uniforming and parading under arms when they pleased. On January 14th, 1861, the Board of Officers of the 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., notified the Governor of their readiness for service in any emergency, civil war being imminent. It was then that Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. Roome, late U. S. Vol., and his associates, sought and obtained, on March 11th, 1861, an Act of the Legislature of the State, so that the Veteran organization would be able, if necessary, to act in a recognized capacity. The act was drafted by the late Chief Justice Monell, brother-in-law of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Roome, with this design, and was entitled "An act to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, First Division, New York State Militia." The very title showed the military character of the organization. By special act of May 22, 1878, the Legislature changed the designation of the corps to that of "The Veterans of the Seventh Regiment," because the term "National Guard" had, meanwhile, been appropriated to a special class of the militia. The benevolent and social objects specified in the charter were only incidental and indeed, for such purposes, no incorporation was needed, or, if desired, the general act of 1849 would have been ample if the organization had not been designedly military in its character and purposes.

As before remarked, the very designations of the officers was strictly military and the Legislature must be presumed to have known what it was about when, after naming the well known and highly respected ex-officers who formed the charter members, (including six former colonels of the active regiment,) it proceeded to include "such other persons as now are associated as the Veterans of the National Guard." These persons belonged to the reserve militia after honorable discharge upon expiration of a full term of service in the 7th Regiment, which entitled them to exemption from ordinary military duty. An insignificant number, including Colonel Marshall Lefferts, who was named in the charter, belonged to the active regiment, but were entitled by law to their honorable discharge. One of the provisions of the Charter of March 11th, 1861, was, that "the present officers shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their places." The officers thus legislated upon and recognized were titular military; not however conferring rank or command outside of their organization, unless probably when called into the service of the State by the Governor, although the Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., when it published its Manual of the regiment in 1868, preliminary to finding ways and means for a new armory, ascribed actual military rank to the officers of the Veteran organization and gave a list of the latter officers with their military designations. The officers of the Veteran organization to-day have precisely the same designations, strictly military, as in 1868. Benevolent and social objects were specified in the Charter of 1861, but in addition thereto one of the declared objects was to "preserve and continue the recollections of the service in the National Guard."

It has been suggested that the clause of the Charter did not embrace or contemplate uniforming, equipping, arming and drilling in regimental formation. To this I reply that one of the most effective modes of continuing and preserving the recollections of the former service in the regiment was to do that very thing and they proceeded at once to do it. If the Legislature had not intended that the principal officer of the Veteran organization should continue to be designated as "Colonel" it would have said so. The very designations of the officers implied military organization of a regimental character.

Each member, as belonging to the Reserve Militia, had a right by law, as it then stood, to arm, equip and uniform himself, and the Governor, by the Act of 1854 (ch. 69, sec. 19), had a right to order the Veteran Organization into the service of the State for such term as he should direct in time of insurrection. Surely such charter members as Colonel Laue W. Stevens, Washington B. Vermilye, Morgan L. Smith, Brigadier Brevet Major General Abram Duryee, Brevet Brigadier General Charles Roome, Captain David T. Valentine and Adjutant Asher Taylor knew what the charter was given for.

Within a few days after its receipt Fort Sumter was bombarded and the contemplated emergency having arisen, the veterans of the 7th Regiment proceeded to uniform, arm and equip as a home guard. It is a matter of history, and Mr. Swinton has graphically stated how the members of the Veteran Organization assembled at the Armory by order of their Colonel to take measures for protecting it during the absence of the regiment, and it was formally turned over to them by Colonel Marshall Lefferts of the active regiment on departing for the defence of the Capital. Certainly, as he was a charter member of the Veteran Organization, he knew whether they were an independent military organization. An April 27, 1861, there were 429 members enrolled in this "National Guard Reserve," and three days later their Colonel officially reported for duty to Major General Charles Sandford, then commanding the 1st Division New York State Militia.

The State was only able to arm and equip between three and four hundred of the Veteran Organization, but that number was thus provided. The members hastened to uniform themselves, and as early as May, 1861, frequent battalion and company drills were held in the Armory of the 7th. Recruits for the active regiment were also secured, drilled and forwarded. According to the orders issued, the uniform of the veteran organization as adopted consisted of gray fatigue cap; shell jacket and black trousers. Equipments were furnished by the State. No person was allowed to parade in the battalion unless he had received a full and honorable discharge for expiration of service from the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was exempt from ordinary military duty. All of the organization who chose to do so could uniform themselves.

I recollect seeing this Veteran Reserve Militia Organization fully uniformed escort the active regiment on its return from the field. It subsequently again did service in the draft riots of 1863. In 1874 its uniform was changed to the present more suitable and distinctive one. In the railroad riots of 1877 the Veteran Organization at the request of Colonel Edmunds Clark of the active regiment again assembled at the armory in uniform for duty. In 1882 the Legislature amended the charter, ch. 89, Act. 19, April, 1882, of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment, by authorizing it to accumulate a fund for the pecuniary relief of indigent and reduced members and of their widows and children, to be called the "Benevolent Fund of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment," and said fund to be administered by officers of said association, who shall be the Colonel, Paymaster and Chaplain, of said association, as trustees. Here again was direct legislative recognition of the military character of the organization. It also showed that the benevolent feature of the original charter had only been incidental. A colonel of an insurance company would be as much an anomaly as a president of an independent military organization. The Legislature recognized by this last act the succession in titular military office of a regimental character, and it only remains to say that until the Legislature shall pass a direct amendatory act, Colonel Locke W. Winchester, Paymaster Edward A. Kingsland, and Chaplain the Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, D. D., or their successors in office can only administer the benevolent fund by those special titles. It is as absurd to say that the organization of its own volition could now change the titles of these officers as to urge that rank and grade are synonymous terms.

The wisdom of the Legislature in thus fostering without expense to the State a Veteran Military Organization like that of the Seventh is apparent. Its members come from the best class of citizens, from those who, after years of faithful and voluntary service to the State have acquired exemption from ordinary military duty except in time of war, insurrection, riot, or invasion. Familiar with their drill and necessary discipline, and belonging to the reserve militia, their chartered organization has enabled them to be available under their own officers for the immediate orders of the Governor, and not dissatisfied, as it were, in the great mass of citizens. That the chartered "Veterans of the Seventh Regiment" is and has been an independent military organization

of the reserve militia of the State for twenty-four years is a proposition so patent in its history and in its legislative and military acts of recognition that the only astonishing thing is that any one familiar with all these facts should have had the presumption to question it. No more deserving panegyric was ever passed upon this honorable organization than that of the Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment in its Manual for 1868, when it called attention to the veteran "roll" and said:

"Upon it are names dear to the regiment, and honorable to the State; names of members who joined the service in the early days of the battalion, and who have been succeeded by their sons. What could induce these exempt members to organize and sustain this Veterans Association? Certainly not their extravagance or fondness for dissipation; but rather their pride in the associations of their early days, and a keen interest in the welfare and perpetuity of an organization which was to them a source of so much rational recreation and enjoyment in the days of their youth."

Following the rule adopted in April, 1861, it has never been obligatory on the members to uniform, but all who choose to do so thereupon form part of the effective battalion. These veteran members who were uniformed in 1861, with few exceptions, although still members and ready to give moral and material support, have left to the later members the duty of maintaining the efficiency of the battalion as an organized uniformed military force for any emergency requiring their services to the State.

As much controversy and considerable misunderstanding has recently arisen relative to two provisions in the military code enacted last year by the Legislature, it is proper here to allude to them. In section 59, which ostensibly begins with another subject, was inserted a clause, that any person not a member of the National Guard (except the militia and troops of the United States and independent military organizations now existing not regularly organized as organizations of the National Guard) who shall wear any uniform or designation of grade similar to those in use by the National Guard issued under the provisions of the Military Code shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. I very much doubt if this clause would be accepted by the courts as within the Legislative power. The occult intent of the individual who sought to have it enacted was probably to prevent Veteran Associations of regiments of the National Guard, not chartered as independent military organizations, like the Seventh, Twenty-second, or Old Guard, from wearing any military uniform.

The uniforms forbidden to be worn are, however, only such as are issued by the State, and none are issued except to enlisted men, quite distinctive from that in use in unchartered Veteran Organizations. Officers of the National Guard, by section 53 of the Military Code, have to provide themselves with uniforms. Consequently the only designations of grade actually forbidden to be worn are the uniforms on non-commissioned officers, designations common in the United States for a century, and not the property, like a trade-mark, of the State of New York. It appears that when the Legislature was last year considering the Military Code the section above quoted, making it a misdemeanor to wear any uniform or designation of grade similar to those issued to the National Guard, had as one of the exceptions to its operation such independent military organizations as are now in existence by law. The words "by law" were deliberately stricken out by the Legislature, evidently with the clear intent to prevent any independent military organization then in existence, whether in existence "by law" or voluntary, from committing a misdemeanor by wearing any uniform or designation of grade they please.

The Voluntary Uniformed Veteran Associations of exempt members of the 71st, 23d, and other National Guard regiments, although not existing by law as independent military organizations, do not therefore appear to be affected by section 59 of the Code, and may continue to wear the neat and distinctive uniform by which they have heretofore been known, even if it should happen to be like that of the enlisted men of National Guard regiments.

By section 75 of the Military Code of last year it was further undertaken to make it a misdemeanor for any body of men whatsoever, other than the regular organized corps of the National Guard and militia, and the troops of the United States and such independent military organizations as were then in existence, to associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or to parade in public with fire-arms, in any city or town, except in a few special instances. As the Legislature clearly intended, for the reason before given, to exempt all independent military organizations then in existence by law or voluntary, from the penal provisions of this section, there is no law to prevent such organizations from parading when they please, except such as are common to the National Guard regiments.

All independent military organizations existing in 1883, not regularly organized as organizations of the National Guard, are by section 75 of the Military Code made subject to the orders of the Commander-in-chief in case of emergency or necessity, to aid the National Guard in quelling insurrection, riot, or breach of the peace, provided the officers and men first sign and execute and deliver through the commandant to the National Guard commandant, to which said organization is ordered to report, a prescribed form of enlistment under penalties for refusal. Whether this provision was intended to go beyond such chartered independent military organizations of the reserve militia as the veterans of the 7th Regiment Old Guard and veterans of the Twenty-second, and such active militia organizations as Albany Bargees Corps and Utica Citizens Corps, it is not necessary to consider. There is no special provision in the charters of some of these organizations nor in the general law, that in order to be "recognized" they must report to the Adjutant General. Their "recognition" is found in their charters from the Legislature, and there is no reason to suppose and public policy would be against such a supposition, that there would be any reluctance to respond to the call of the Governor or the part of gentlemen who had voluntarily served the State for a term of years, and become exempt, and who, although not willing to perform ordinary service, would be willing to serve at their own expense in veteran reserve militia organizations or landwehr, so as to aid the State in an emergency.

That a veteran organization is a source of strength to the active regiment all the reports since the recent manifesto of certain National Guard gentlemen conclusively show. That so many members of veteran organizations are found who uniform themselves should be a subject of congratulation, for a neat uniform makes them infinitely more efficient for an emergency. In conclusion, neither the special provisions above quoted in the present Military Code, nor the absurd proposed amendment (which will fall to pass), making it a misdemeanor for any person not in the National Guard or United States forces or organized militia or independent military organization, "to assume to use any title or titles representing military rank or grade," concern in any manner chartered veteran organizations in the reserve militia known as the Veterans of the 7th or 22d Regiments or Old Guard. The abortive efforts, however, already made, with undoubted intent to impair chartered rights, for alleged reasons which have not stood the test of examination, show vigilance is the price of liberty.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, March 10, 1884.

MILITIA BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE House Committee on Militia has decided to report with a favorable recommendation House bill No. 2533, for the special and uniform instruction of State militia. The bill provides that the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to detail, from line officers of the Regular Army above the rank of 1st lieutenant, at least one officer, a citizen of the State applying, whose duty it shall be to report to the Governor of such State, and under his instructions to act as instructor of tactics, customs of service, and all things appertaining to the military service; the Governor of each State having the right to select such officer by name. Sec. 2. That Regular Army officers so detailed will, in addition to their current yearly pay, be entitled to commutation of quarters and forage for two horses. Also, Representative Strait's bill increasing the annual appropriation for the benefit of the militia from \$300,000 to \$600,000, the same to be apportioned among the States and Territories. As amended, the bill provides that in time of peace the number of active militia for which each State and Territory shall be

entitled to receive its apportionment shall not exceed 250 men for each Representative or Delegate to which such State or Territory is entitled in Congress, the District of Columbia being treated as a Territory. An additional clause was added to the original bill, which authorizes the Secretary of War to sell at cost price to the respective States such uniform clothing as may be in the Quartermaster's Department and as they may need to uniform their militia. Chairman Miller designated Representative Cox, of North Carolina, and Representative Strait, of Minnesota, to take charge of the respective bills. These gentlemen have prepared their reports, and will submit them, with the bills, to the House at the first opportunity.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. James H. Jones.—The left wing of this regiment, Companies B, E, I and F, twelve files each, formed in the order named were instructed in the 18th by the Colonel and Major Riker. A dress parade, the Major in command, opened the evening's duty, and after a new formation the movements in the school of battalion were taken up, a series of close column formations and deployments being fairly completed, though the battalion lacked that snap and precision shown during the manoeuvres of the 10th. All, however, went well until after a to the right close column of divisions from a left in front. The column of fours were reformed by 1st Division left forward fours left, and after a short march, on the right close column of companies was executed. On third company deploy column was then ordered, and executed in a most bungling manner. The rear company, I, moved to the right instead of to the left and had gained considerable distance before it was checked. The second company, B, marched to the extreme right of the battalion before entering the line, while the first company, E, wheeled into line after unmasking the third company, F, instead of taking position on the right of the new alignment. This was a mixture not calculated upon by the Major. No manner of manoeuvring would mend matters, so he was forced to direct the companies of the left wing to change places and thus straighten out the battalion, which made it look as though company F had committed a blunder, when in reality it was the only one which had executed the movement properly. The manual at the halt and on the march, under the Major, was good, and the firings satisfactory.

On assuming command Colonel Jones repeated the movements performed by the right wing on the 10th, the deployments and formations, especially the deployments, faced to the rear, being all well and promptly executed. The movements toward the right and left were nearly all made from the march, and whether advancing in line of battle or while marching in column of fours, the changes were performed with a rapidity surprising when the limited space of the drill room and the inexperience of the majority of the company commanders is considered. There was little hesitancy in the commands while the promptness of execution proved that the men were perfectly attentive. Indeed if the strictest attention had not been paid, numerous mixtures would have been the result. An oblique change of front on first company was neatly made, every little detail being closely adhered to. The double column was formed and deployed by two movements, the companies taking up the direct fire as they reached the new alignment. This was followed by the double column of fours and the deployment by fours right, rear companies on right into line, the firings being resumed after the front of each company was formed, and these movements though not perfect in the minor details showed that officers, guides and men were thoroughly conversant with their several duties. From the column of fours, companies left front into line was ordered, and here for the first time inattention in officers and men was observed. The Colonel's command was clear and distinct, the first company, B, was correct, and after forming company front at once changed direction to the left, for lack of space. This change of direction clearly upset the ideas of the commanders of the second, E, and third, I, companies, for it was impossible to tell what they were endeavoring to do, and they became a confused mass at the upper end of the room. F, the rear company, executed the movement, and, by direction of its captain, stood fast until the others were righted. Co. I resumed its position, but E seemed lost, and its captain, for some unaccountable reason, ordered break ranks and reform, but the men fell in exactly as they were before the order was given. We can only imagine that the colonel's orders were misunderstood, and that the interior companies endeavored to form battalion line instead of company. The manual at the halt and march, loadings and firings closed the manoeuvres.

The drill was not at all equal to the effort of the wing of March 10, and, as this is the third time this year that we have had to make the same comparison between these wings, the failure must be attributed to the want of confidence in the company commanders. We cannot, however, condemn the general drill for the few grave errors pointed out, and trust that, as the season advances, these officers will become so accustomed to their duties that errors of omission or commission will be rare. The little regiment is working hard, and deserves every encouragement, and not a small amount of praise.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—Capt. Daniel Appleton on Tuesday evening, March 18, celebrated the fifth anniversary of his beginning of the drill season as commander of Co. F, of the Seventh. The handsome appearance of the company, with 42 files in solid array, with white gloves, certainly justified the captain's pride in his command, the present excellent condition and high standing of which stand as a living memorial to the superior capacity and soldierly qualities of the captain. Our reports of company drills in the 7th Regiment for several years give proof of the superior discipline and tactical proficiency of this company, and the performance on this occasion vindicated its excellent record in every respect. As a warming up exercise, a number of evolutions contained in the first part of the school of the company were performed with unusual precision, which drew storms of applause from the spectators, and the platoon movements which followed showed that the company had thoroughly mastered the whole school of the company in all its details. Distances by step were kept up with rare precision, and the whole performance was handsome from beginning to end. The principal feature of the drill was the guard mounting, which followed, and which, as well as the posting of the sentries, and the way in which the men walked their posts, certainly demonstrated that they had not yet forgotten the lessons received at the camp last summer. The guard mounted was 24 files strong; the remainder of the company was utilized as old guard sentinels pertaining to it, etc. The entire guard performance showed much attention to detail and thorough study of the subject. The steadiness, attention to detail, and strict military bearing of every member of the command while on duty were such as are rarely witnessed in a volunteer organization, showing what can be accomplished under proper management, and utterly refuting the frequently advanced argument that the peculiarity of a National Guard organization forbids the infusion of thorough discipline.

When the drill was over, about 100 members and ex-members of the company adjourned to the "Manhattan," corner of 31 avenue and 65th street, where the celebration was concluded, under a copious flow of soul and champagne, and where many a bumper was drunk to the continuance of "Big Six" under its present headway.

The company took seven prizes in the recent athletic games. On April 1 they go over to Brooklyn to shoot Co. F, Twenty-third. Last year the boys came off victorious, both over there and over here. This year the Brooklyn boys expect to beat the New Yorkers, and have made arrangements to treat them in grand style.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—When the left wing, on Friday evening, March 14, had finished their drill, under command of Lieut. Col. Camp, there was no doubt but that the progress made during the season to which we referred in our report in last week's issue is a real one, shared in by all the participants in the drill, and not entirely due to the personal skill and magnetism of the colonel, who, although present on the floor on this occasion, did not take any hand in the performance, but contented himself with the position of an interested spectator. The battalion was equalized into six commands of twelve files, which just filled up the length of the armory, and obviated the necessity of breaking one of the companies to the rear. The movements were similar to those executed a week ago by the same wing, and showed the same proficiency and promptness to which we referred in our report on that occasion. The mistakes made were unimportant and few, and promptly corrected. We again recommend to the guides diligent attendance at the adjutant's class as a sure and rapid guide towards proficiency in their duties.

NEW YORK ITEMS

The "Official Register of the National Guard, S. N. Y.," has just been completed and issued in pamphlet form. It is arranged somewhat after the plan of the U. S. Army Register, is well put together, and will doubtless prove of considerable value to the service. It contains a brief history of the guard, dating back to April 20, 1877; a complete list of officers, showing their record in the service of the U. S. as well as in the National Guard; their place of birth and residence. (It is regretted, however, in this connection that in a number of instances no proper record is given, probably for reasons best known to the officers concerned.) The table in which the officers are enumerated according to their relative rank will doubtless prove particularly interesting. Besides this the pamphlet contains a tabular statement of the strength of the guard, which on Sept. 30, 1883, was as follows:

General Staff.....	158
Artillery.....	635
Infantry.....	10,844

Total..... 11,647

which were distributed as follows: 1st Division, 4821; 2d Division, 2902; 3d Division, 1874, and 4th Division, 2120. The chief share of the credit for the getting up of the work belongs to Col. Fred. Piesterer, whose special capacity for work of this sort proved of great service in this instance.

We are glad to learn that the 65th regiment still keeps up its improvements, as would appear from the manner in which company F carried through its exhibition drill on Friday, March 14. A number of the members of the 74th, both commissioned and enlisted, were present, and all gave unstinted praise to the well-executed movements of the company on exhibition.

The full strength of the 7th regiment at the recent presentation of badges and of the ARMY AND NAVY J. UNAL Cup, was 738 present, 177 absent—aggregate 935. Companies A, B, F, G and I, number 102, 103, 103, 103 and 103 respectively.

The 74th regiment had battalion drill in fatigue uniform on Wednesday, March 19, and has been ordered out in full dress on Friday, March 28. Athletics are well kept up in the regiment, and a friendly game of tug of war between Companies A and D took place on Monday evening last, in which Company D proved the victors.

We would suggest proper spelling of the name of supernumerary Colonel D. E. Austin in the new National Guard Register.

The 17th company of Fishing were presented with their marksmen's badges on Monday, March 17. A special drill took place on Wednesday, March 19, in fatigue uniform.

The 69th had their usual annual parade on St. Patrick's day, Monday, March 17th, marching from the armory at 8 A. M., in full dress uniforms and black helmets.

Captain A. B. Herts, after nine years service in the 12th Regiment, has tendered his resignation, much against the wishes of his company and brother officers. Captain Herts has proved himself an indefatigable worker. His company, A, is one of the best in the regiment, and it was with much reluctance that Colonel Jones has approved the Captain's papers.

Captain W. W. de Forest, the new Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 12th Regiment, has reported for duty, and proposes to completely remodel the rifle range in the basement. Two new targets are to be added, a rifle pit sunk in front of the butts to insure, absolutely, safety to the markers, and a number of the Brown attachments—sub-calibre arms to be procured, so that the men may shoot with the State Remington rifle, with military sights, instead of the 32 cal. Remington and Ballard guns now in use.

A committee of the 23d Regiment recently waited upon Adjutant W. J. Harding, of the 22d, to prevail on him to accept the captaincy of the new company recently formed in that regiment, but the Adjutant, although he is a resident of Brooklyn and is put to much inconvenience in travelling to and from the 23d's armory, appears to prefer his present position, much to the satisfaction of the 22d.

Major Gaylor is talked of as the probable successor of Colonel Tuttle in the 47th Regiment.

Companies G, H and K, of the 23d Regiment, formed for battalion drill on Friday evening, March 14th, as 5 commands of 12 files, under command of Lt.-Col. Frothingham.

The 12th Regiment will have a dress parade, presentation of marksmen's badges, and a social reunion at their armory, Broadway and 46th St., on Monday, April 21st. The regiment has each year secured the Madison Square Garden for its closing drill and reception, but this season it was impossible to hire the building until after the warm weather, so they are forced to use the limited accommodations of their armory for these ceremonies. It is expected that Major-General Shaler will present the trophies to the command.

One of the most successful entertainments of the season was that tendered by James C. Rice Post 29, G. A. R., in honor of Department Commander Ira M. Hedger and staff, which took place at the Grand Opera House, New York, on the evening of March 18, 1884. The entertainment was opened with an exceedingly appropriate address by Post Dept. Comdr. J. S. Fraser, after which a rare assortment of recitations, solos, duets, caricature songs and imitations, songs by the Knickerbocker Quartette, etc., were rendered by a galaxy of first-class artists, who fairly enraptured the large number of guests present. After the entertainment a choice and liberal variety of refreshments were served to all the guests. The enjoyable affair, which was a complimentary one, was then concluded by dancing, with music furnished by the Post band.

An election for a colonel of the 13th Regiment has been ordered for Friday evening, March 23. Gen. A. C. Barnes will be the unanimous choice. Election for a 1st Lieutenant in Co. B will take place on Monday evening, March 24.

The 33d are just now being instructed in guard and sentry duty, and, as is very often the case in the National Guard, are overdoing the matter of challenging, arresting, etc., a fact which has been the cause of absurd and ridiculous situations into which officers and members, as well as visitors, have been placed in several cases.

Gen. Robbins has just published his circular giving the result of rifle practice during the year 1883. The circular contains 56 pages of tabulated matter, and, certainly, a large amount of labor and patience was expended in its preparation.

In General Orders No. 8, of March 19, Lieut. Col. Geo. Conover assumed command of the 47th Regiment. Col. Conover has ordered drills by regiment on Tuesday, March 25, and Thursday, April 3, 1884. Col. Tuttle's honorable discharge has been officially announced.

Adjutant George Rand, of the 7th, was present at the drill of the 6th company, on the 18th, watching the movements with interest. He was formerly the 1st Lieutenant of this company, and did a good deal of hard work towards its present high standing. He was also at the Manhattan after the close of the drill.

Lieut. Haight acted as adjutant, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Laing as sergeant-major, at the battalion drill of the 7th, on Thursday, March 20, the report of which will have to lay over till next week.

The celebrated field music of the 9th Regiment, Drum Major G. W. Hill, will give an exhibition in the original camp duties, on April 21, at 9th Regiment Armory.

The 17th Separate Company had a short but snappy drill previous to the presentation of the badges on March 17.

ATHLETICS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The fourth handicap athletic games of the 7th Regiment, N. Y., were held at their armory on Saturday evening, March 15, 1884. A large number of spectators were present, and the games as a whole were well contested and interesting. The following were the winners of the different events: A half-mile walk, for men who had never competed before, was won by B. C. Peil, Co. I, in 2m. 51s. The two-mile bicycle race, handicap, was very exciting and close. It was won by the scratch man, H. C. Davidson, Co. B, in 6m. 05s. The 75 yd. run for the championship of the regiment was won by W. D. Preston, Co. I, by a foot, in 8s. In the 440 yd. run, handicap, C. S. Buse, Co. F, 16 yards, won by 5 yds, in 44 3/4 s. The 1,000 yd. scratch race was a very pretty race; it was won by E. A. Richard, Co. I, in 2m. 38s. The 33 yd. run was won by G. R. Preston, 6 yards, Co. I, in 9 1/4 s. F. D. Polon, Co. F, 6 yards second. A. B. Rich, Co. A, scratch, won the mile walk handsly in 7m. 50s. The sack race, 50 yards, was won with ease by J. D. Ludlow, Co. B, in 8 1/2 s. J. B. Roy, Co. K, won the potato race in 51 1/2 s. The half mile run, by men who had never competed in any race, was won by W. L. Thompson, Co. I, by a yard, in 2m. 15 1/2 s. C. F. Buse, Co. F, 10 yards, won the 220 yd. run, handicap, in 25 1/2 s. Seven started in the mile run, in 5m. 34 1/2 s.; H. C. Taylor, Co. K, scratch, was a close second, A. L. Carroll, Co. B, 9 yards, won the 220 yd. hurdle race in 30s. The three-legged race, 50 yards, was captured by J. R. Cummings and R. P. Barron, Co. A; time, 6 1/4 s. Every one was on the "qui vive" when the tug of war between the famous light weight team from the 13th Regiment, consisting of D. S. Lord, A. B. B. B. Watson, and W. T. Brokaw, and the team from the 7th, consisting of W. G. Schuyler, L. L. Brown, G. R. Buchanan, and J. E. Schuyler, was announced. After a close and exciting pull, at the end of the limit time, the 7th Regiment team won the tug by just an inch, and the 13th Regiment light weight team scored their first defeat. In the "heavy weight tug of war," eleven were on a side. The 13th Regiment team, under D. S. Lord, captain and anchor, were victorious over the heavy weights of the 7th, and received an ovation of applause. They beat their adversaries by a foot. G. Colyer, Co. A, won the obstacle race through barrels, over the roof of a skeleton house, over hurdles, nets, and other impediments. F. D. Ludlow, Co. B, won the wheelbarrow race, G. E. Fountain, Co. B, won the half mile skating race; time, 2m. 7 1/2 s. F. A. Potts, Co. B, 3 feet, won in putting the shot 31 ft. 3 in. E. H. Goffe, Jr., Co. O, scratch, second, 33 ft. 7 in.

We call attention of the National Guard to an article by 1st Lt. H. B. Lemly, 3rd U. S. Artillery, on "fix and unfix bayonet," etc., which appears in another column of this week's issue.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

The Commandery of California, in a recent circular asking each companion to furnish a statement of service during the war, etc., so that a complete Register may be prepared, says: "Our Commandery now numbers 236 members, and it is rapidly growing, as the sentiment of the Loyal Legion becomes more appreciated by the ex-officers of the Union Army during the Rebellion. It is an order of which we, its companions, are proud, and which every veteran who is eligible should be anxious to join at once, if not merely for his own sake, certainly for the sake of his descendants, who will be proud of his father's connection with the Union Army than, perhaps, the father himself is. Companions must remember that their duty to the order is not ended when they themselves join it; they must urge every worthy veteran to enter our association." Captain C. S. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, and Col. S. M. Taylor, U. S. V., have been transferred to this Commandery.

NARROW ESCAPE.

SOME one spins this sea yarn: "Upon our arrival in Calcutta I was talking with our consul (acting) about our passage. He had made the passage not many years before in the Boston ship *Be-Pe-Co*. One night, in such a storm as I have described, she was flying before the gale when the mate and captain had a discussion about the risk of running without signal lights out. The chief officer asked the captain if he should put theirs out; i. e., light and set them (not extinguish them). The captain said no; he guessed there would be no need of them. And so the good ship sped along in the blackness of the night. But there was a good lookout, and all at once there was a cry of 'Light ho!' 'Light ho! right ahead!' This brought everybody to their feet. 'It is a steamer showing a masthead light coming right for us,' cried the man on the forecastle. No time for lights now, but a timely change of the helm sheered the ship in the right direction out of the way of the steamer, as she, too, discovered the black hull in her pathway, and sheered the opposite way not a moment too soon. As she stood by in the teeth of the gale the people on the quarter deck of the ship saw the officer on the bridge of the steamer, and heard his hail, 'Ship ahoy! where are your lights?' It was a narrow escape from collision, and that meant death to everybody in both ships. They kept their lights burning after that. But what could a steamer be doing in that region bound west? Who would have thought it? The consul in time found, by comparing dates, that the British man-of-war steamship *Challenger* was going over that identical ground at that time taking deep sea soundings in the aid of science, and by reference to the published track of the expedition I found he was right."

A REPORT recently issued by the German Imperial Statistical Department shows that illiteracy is very palpably declining among recruits for the army. In 1876 the percentage of men who could neither read nor write in the whole German army was 2.37, and in 1883 it was found to have fallen to 1.32.

A BELGIAN army officer of high grade, well known as a skillful swordsman and crack pigeon shot, has been detected cheating at cards. His gains during one week were very large. He at once offered to resign, but the resignation was refused, and an investigation has been ordered.

An English soldier who survived the Sinitat garrison, having been captured during the sortie by Ibrahim Daoud, when he reached the English camp again said he had been very badly treated by the rebels. They tortured him severely, and he was ordered to teach them how to manage their guns.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. C. J. Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Presidio, S. F., Cal.
C. G. H. L. Fort Walla Walla. A. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.
E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. F. Fort Spokane, W. T.
I. M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brieber, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Ft. Ellis, M. T.
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
F. G. H. I. L. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s., Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenen, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major G. A. Purington, Fort Thomas, A. T.
A. G. H. I. Fort Thomas, A. T. E. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. F. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.
I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks., A. T.
B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, commanding; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Bayard, N. M.
A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Cummings, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
A. G. Fort Washakie, W. T. F. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, commanding; Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, Fort Bowie, A. T.
A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. L. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
D. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort McDowell, A. T.
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. K. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut. Col. J. G. Tilford, Fort Meade, D. T., comdg.; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on leave; Major E. Ball, on sick leave; Major J. E. Tourtellotte, on leave.
A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweetzer, on d. s., Chicago; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. F. G. K. L. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
C. H. San Antonio, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Riley, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Bentzen, Ft. Riley, Kans.
A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hays, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.
D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
E. Fort Lyon, Colo.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McCallum, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.
A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex.
E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. A. Piper, en route to join; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Major John L. Rodgers, Fort Canby, W. T.
A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.
B. C. F. Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
H. K. Presidio, Cal. M. Fort Mason, Cal.
I. L. Fort Canby, W. T.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major F. L. Gleaner, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, Washington Bks., D. C.
A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Bks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. H. G. Gibson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La.
B. Little Rock Bks., Ark. R. E. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
C. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. San Antonio, Tex.
I. L. M. Vernon Bks., Ala. E. Fort San Antonio, Tex.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. C. L. Best, Fort Adams, R. I., comdg.; Lt. Col. John Mendenhall, Fort Warren, Mass.; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Proctor, Me.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Proctor, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major M. F. Miller, on d. s., at West Point.
A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. E. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.
E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A.
B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Apache, A. T.
A. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Fort Mojave, A. T.
B. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort McDowell, A. T.
C. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T.
B. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort Huachuca, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. L. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.
D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A. C. G. H. Fort Spokane, W. T.
B. Fort Lapwai, I. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Missoula, M. T.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A. G. H. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. F. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major L. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, Montana; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Colonel A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, on d. s., comdg. Dept. of Platte; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, Omaha, Neb.
A. C. D. F. H. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.
B. E. G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Major A. S. Burt, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
A. San Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.
C. J. Benicia Bks., Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.
D. E. H. Angel Island, Cal. F. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. S. Mason, on leave; Lt.-Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
A. D. E. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
B. C. G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. E. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major H. S. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Mich.
A. K. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause, Fort Sully, D. T.
A. B. C. D. E. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.
D. E. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. A. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. G. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; Maj. W. H. Penrose, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
A. B. C. D. E. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.
A. B. Fort Cummings, N. M. C. F. G. H. I. Fort Wingate, N. M.
K. Fort Selden, N. M. D. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. L. C. Hunt, Omaha, Neb.; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.
A. B. C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb. K. Fort D. A. Russell.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Buford, D. T.

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Buford, D. T., comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. E. F. Fort Buford, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Colonel M. M. Blunt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort Stockton, Tex.
A. B. C. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
F. Fort Stockton, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T., on sick leave.
B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Rager, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. H. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major R. H. Offey, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. F. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton, Fort Hays, Kas.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.
A. C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. E. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. F. G. Fort Hays, Kas.
H. Fort Supply, I. T. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. F. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore., on leave.
A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore.
B. D. Ft. Townsend, W. T. E. F. G. H. I. K. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.
E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. B. D. G. H. K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Laselle, on d. s., Dept. California; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. I. Fort Union, N. M. F. Fort Craig, N. M.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. Fort Reno, I. T. D. G. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.
B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex. C. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. D. B. Otherton, Fort Snelling, on leave; Major Fredk. Mearns, Fort Hale, D. T.
B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.
A. D. H. E. Fort Meade, D. T.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City
Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Adj.-Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General Depots.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lt. Col. N. W. Osborne, 6th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Surg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, Med. Dpt.
Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. C. E. Penny, 6th Inf.
Capt. G. H. Cook, Quar. Dept. Capt. J. C. Morrill, A. Surg.
Capt. D. Parker, 3d Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q. M. D.
1st Lt. M. Leahy, 18th Inf. Capt. M. Carter, 5th Inf.
Lt. E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf. Lt. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.
Lt. J. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf. Lt. C. M. Delany, 15th Inf.
Depot Adj. 1st Lt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., Depot Adj.
Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf. On Temporary Duty.
1st Lt. J. J. Dougherty, 11th Inf. Lt. F. Taylor, 14th Inf.
3d Lt. H. H. Benham, 3d Inf.

RECRUITING:

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway. Capt. W. Mil s. 3d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. W. Fletcher, 20th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. C. Benizson, 25th Infantry.
Charlotte, N. C. Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. C. W. Miner, 22d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St. Capt. W. B. Pease, 8th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 7th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 23 1/2 No. 3d st. Capt. E. Pollock, 9th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North Delaware st. Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.
Louisville, Ky., 436 J. Ferson st. Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. 1st Lt. E. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham st. Capt. Geo. M. Handall, 23d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1628 Market st. Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 285 Penn ave. Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Infantry.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st. Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. 1st Lt. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.
RECRUITING REDEVELOPS for the Marine Corps, U. S. Navy, New York: South St., corner Maiden Lane; Major Charles Heywood, M. C., in charge.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Superintendent.
DEPOT.
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Ordnance Officer.
Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Depot Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
1st Lt. H. W. Spradley, 8 Cav., comdg. Co. D of 1st. & Col'd Det.
Lieut. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction, and Post Adjutant and A. C. S.
1st Lt. H. H. Bellas, 4th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Inst.
Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.
REDEVELOPS.
New York City. 174 Hudson st. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th Cav.
New York City, 56 West st., cor. Rector.
Capt. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 37 1/2 S. Sharp st. Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st. 1st Lt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st. Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 18 S. Clark st. 1st Lt. G. O. Doane, 2d Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st. Capt. C. D. Viole, 10th Cav.
Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st.
1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav.

ENGLISH ARMY.

REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

The following is that part of the above scheme which was established to secure a more perfect organization and more rapid promotion in the English Army, as presented to Parliament in March, 1881, with the modifications since decided upon, and which are indicated by the brackets enclosing the paragraphs:

44. Officers will either be on the active list or the retired list. The active list will comprise two classes; officers on full pay, and officers on half pay liable for active service. There will cease to be a permanent half-pay.

45. The rank of second lieutenant will be abolished; but lieutenants, for the first three years of their service, will have the present pay of second lieutenants. [Existing second lieutenants will be allowed the first increase of pay after two years, subject to passing an examination. Future lieutenants will be required to pass an examination before receiving the first increase of pay.]

46. There will be a limit of age in every rank at which an officer will be required to retire from the Army.

47. A lieutenant or a captain who does not receive half pay promotion must retire (except in the engineers) at forty; a major at forty-eight; a lieutenant-colonel at fifty-five; a colonel at fifty-five; a major-general at sixty-two; a lieutenant-general at sixty-seven; or a general at sixty-seven. [An officer compulsorily retired on account of age will, subject to the following proviso as to officers from the ranks, be allowed the maximum pension of his rank. Officers now serving, who have been promoted from the ranks, will be exempted from retirement until they shall have completed service entitling them to the maximum pension. Future officers from the ranks will be guaranteed a minimum pension of £150 a year, however short their service. The only exception (normal) to retirement at fifty-five years of age will be the case of an officer employed before the enemy; and while so retained he will continue to be eligible for promotion. Retirement on account of age will be governed by army rank.]

48. In addition to compulsory retirement for age, non-tenure non-employment will also involve compulsory retirement on whatever pension may have been earned: As major, after three years; lieutenant-colonel, after five years; colonel, after five years; general officer, after five years, subsequent to promotion to major-general, or before the expiration of five years, if seven years have elapsed since his employment as colonel.

[An officer unfit for service in any rank may be immediately retired. An officer now on half pay, and disqualified by age or non-employment for return to active service, will be at once placed on retired pay equal to his half pay. A

general officer retired on account of non-employment will lose £10 a year off his retired pay for each year below the compulsory age, but the reduction will not be greater than £100. "Employment," other than regimental, to exempt from retirement, must be in a recognized staff appointment for at least two years, or, with the Secretary of State's approval, for a less period in the field. Employment as aide-de-camp to the Sovereign, or as a member of a committee, will not exempt an officer from retirement. Employment as governor and commander-in-chief of a colony will exempt from retirement; and employment as equerry to the Sovereign or Prince of Wales will exempt in any rank below major general. If any officer resigns his appointment before the expiration of his full term on unsatisfactory grounds, the time he has served in it will not be regarded as "employment." The Secretary of State will have a general power to declare that certain offices exempt from retirement.]

49. No captain will be allowed to remain in a regiment (except in the Royal Engineers) after forty years of age. A major will be limited to regimental service of seven years; and a lieutenant colonel to regimental service of five years; but a captain, leaving his regiment at forty years of age, may, if considered eligible for employment as a major, be promoted to be a half pay major; and then, should opportunity arise within three years, he may be selected for appointment in a regiment or on the staff. [The tenure of appointment as lieutenant colonel will be five years in the artillery, engineers, and on the staff. In the cavalry, guards, and infantry it will end in any case at six years, or sooner if the lieutenant colonel have commanded the regiment or battalion for four years. Unless compulsorily retired, on account of age, lieutenant colonels, in command of regiments on the 30th of June, 1881, will be allowed to complete their term of five years in command. An unattached officer re-employed in a regiment will take precedence according to the date of his reappointment to the regiment, and not according to the date of his unattached rank.]

50. A major completing seven years' regimental service, or five years' staff service, will be promoted, as a matter of course, to be a half pay lieutenant colonel, and may be afterwards selected for regimental or staff service in that rank. [The acceptance of this promotion will be optional in the case of majors of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers who held that rank before Oct. 1, 1877.]

51. A lieutenant colonel, after five years' actual service, will become a colonel, and will be eligible for employment during five years, or until the age of fifty-five, when, if he is not promoted to major general, retirement will be compulsory. [The five years' rule will not be applied to lieutenant colonels of artillery and engineers not now subject to it. Appointments ruled to be not superior to the command of a company will not afford qualifying service for the rank of colonel if held by officers below the substantive rank of major; nor will appointments not held on the ordinary staff tenure. A lieutenant colonel will in all arms become a colonel after four years' service as such; but he will have to serve five years from the time he became a lieutenant colonel in the Ordnance Corps or on the staff, and four years in actual command, or six years in all in the cavalry or infantry, before becoming entitled to a colonel's retired pay.]

52. When a vacancy shall occur in the list of major generals to be filled by a colonel of any arm, the commander in chief may recommend to the Secretary of State any qualified colonel of that arm whom he considers that it will be for the benefit of the public service to promote in such vacancy, without reference to seniority. In the absence of such recommendation, the senior colonel of the arm will be promoted, provided that in the opinion of the commander in chief he be an officer competent to command in the field. As a rule, promotion to lieutenant general and general will be by seniority.

53. Voluntary retirement will be governed by length of full pay service and by rank, up to the rank of major, inclusive; after twelve years' service, on a gratuity of £1,200; after fifteen years' service, on a gratuity of £1,600; after eighteen years' service, on a gratuity of £2,000; after twenty years' service, on a pension of £200 a year. For a major (these rates will be subject to deduction if any portion of the service counted have been rendered before the age of twenty)—after twenty years' service, a pension of £200 a year; after twenty-three years' service, a pension of £250 a year.

For a lieutenant colonel* (these rates will be subject to deduction if any portion of the service counted have been rendered before the age of twenty). At any time, £250 a year; after twenty-seven years' service, or after seven years' service as a regimental major, or after five years' service as a major on the staff, £300 a year; after thirty years' service, £365 a year. For a colonel—at any time, £420 a year. For a major general—at sixty, on £830 a year; at sixty-one, on £890 a year; at sixty-two, on £700 a year (compulsory). For a lieutenant general—at sixty-five, on £830 a year, at sixty-six, on £840 a year; at sixty-seven, on £850 a year (compulsory). For a general—at sixty-five, on £980 a year; at sixty-six, on £990 a year; at sixty-seven, on £1,000 a year (compulsory). [Voluntary retirement on half pay of captains after fifteen years' service (or after twelve in the case of purchase, captains) will cease; but transfer to the militia with half pay for ten years only, for service in the militia,

will be continued. The deduction on account of service under the age of twenty (shown above*) will not be made. An officer on retirement may claim the purchase rights which he possessed under the warrant of 1878 in lieu of those granted in the new warrant.]

54. Field Marshals are to be appointed for life. 55. In the Royal Engineers there will be an establishment for each rank, which, as regards the ranks above captain, will represent the minimum numbers in those ranks; but promotion will take place in excess of such numbers if the establishment fail to promote captains to be majors after twenty years' service, or lieutenants to be captains after twelve years' service. For majors and lieutenant colonels the same rule will apply as in other arms.

56. All temporary reserve and seconded officers will be included in the establishment. [This clause applies to the Royal Engineers only.]

57. The establishment of general officers on the active list will be reduced to 140 for all arms.

58. Branch promotion to the generals' list will be retained.

59. The general officers will be apportioned thus:

	Cavalry, Guards and Infantry.	Art.	Eng.	Total.
Field Marshals.....	—	—	—	—
Generals.....	7.	2.	1.	10.
Lieutenant Generals... 22.	8.	5.	35.	
Major Generals..... 65.	19.	11.	95.	
Total..... 94.	29.	17.	140.	

[The number of six field marshals is the maximum on the paid establishment.]

60. Paid colonelcies of regiments and the appointments of colonel-commandant of artillery and engineers will be abolished. Titular colonelcies of regiments will, however, still be maintained as honorary distinctions.

61. The positions now held by colonels of artillery and engineers will in future be held by major generals, colonels as brigadier generals, colonels, or lieutenant colonels, according to the importance of the command.

72. The number of rewards for distinguished service, applicable to combative officers, will be reduced by one-half, and will cease to be tenable after retirement from the active list. [The rewards to be granted (nominally) will be £10,000 for combatants, and £2,000 for departmental officers. The restrictions that they may not be held in retirement will only apply to general officers.]

77. The following relaxation will be made in the ages for compulsory retirement in favor of existing officers: (1). Regimental colonels of artillery and engineers, appointed before October 1, 1877, ineligible for promotion to major general after 55 years; retirement compulsory in the rank at 60 years. (2). Colonels or lieutenant colonels, who were lieutenant colonels before October 1, 1877, ineligible for promotion to major general after 55; retirement compulsory in the rank at 58 years. (3). Majors, who held the rank before October 1, 1877, will be allowed to serve (subject to the seven years rule), and will be eligible for promotion till 50 years of age, when retirement is compulsory. (4). Captains who entered above the age of 20 from the militia, or as university candidates, or in colonial corps, will be allowed to serve for 20 years, provided their age do not exceed 42 years, when retirement is compulsory.

[(2), (3), and (4) refer to officers of any arm. The following additional relaxations will be made: (a). Colonels who were lieutenant colonels before Oct. 1, 1877, will be allowed to serve, and will be eligible for promotion until July 1, 1885, up to the age of 59 years; afterwards up to the age of 58 years. (b). Majors, captains, or lieutenants, promoted from the ranks, will be allowed to complete 20 years' service (rank service recorded as half), and to retire, as a minimum, on £200 a year.]

Majors not now subject to the seven years rule will not be subjected to it. Captains of artillery, appointed before Oct. 1, 1877, may serve till 42 years of age, and be eligible for promotion.

Colonels at present employed may (subject to their time of employment expiring) be continued in employment till the 31st of March 1883, and then, if they have not completed three years in their appointments, may complete that period, provided they do not exceed 62 years of age.

A LETTER to the London News from Burgess Hill, Sussex, says: "There is at present in this parish an old Waterloo veteran between 80 and 90 years of age. He was not only present at the great battle, but lost a father and two brothers on the same day. He is now ill with many infirmities, and his aged wife is often obliged to beg bread from door to door. To add to his troubles he has to maintain the child of a deceased daughter. In one of his stories the late Lord Lytton makes his hero say: 'If I needed money I would stand at the crossing with my Waterloo medal on my breast, and say to each sleek citizen I had helped to save from the sword of the Frenchman, 'It is your shame if I starve.' I have known this man for years, having been curate-in-charge of the parish, and can speak very well of him."

TESTS BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

DR EDWARD G. LOVE, the Analytical Chemist for the U. S. Government, has made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powder.	per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (absolutely pure).....	127.4
"Patapoco" (alum powder).....	125.2
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old.....	82.7*
"Hauford's None Such," fresh.....	121.6
"Hauford's None Such," old.....	84.35
"Redhead's".....	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.5*
"Amazon" (alum powder).....	111.5*
"Cleveland's" (short weight 3/4 oz.).....	110.8
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Czar".....	106.8
"Dr. Price's".....	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul).....	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed.....	98.2
"Congress" Yeast.....	97.5
"O. E. Andrews & Co.'s" (contains alum).....	78.17*
"Meeker's".....	92.5
"Gillett's".....	84.2
"Bulk".....	80.5

* In his report the Government Chemist says: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal Brand.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Two young Austrians, named Hintner and Mörl, both lieutenants in the reserves, and both attending lectures in the University of Grätz, met last October at a railway station. Mörl made use of some offensive expression, which Hintner thought was intended for himself. He asked Mörl if it was so, adding that, if it was, or if the expression was repeated, he would box his ears. Mörl said it was intended for another person, and the incident ended. Four weeks later Mörl sent his seconds to Hintner, calling on him for a written apology and withdrawal of the words, otherwise challenging him to fight a duel. Hintner refused to withdraw his words; he also "refused absolutely to fight a duel, because it was against his religion, against reason and conscience, and also because duelling was forbidden both by the civil and the military law." Hereupon the matter was brought before a court of honor, consisting of superior officers of the 14th Army Corps. The decision of this court was "approved" and published on the 12th of January, and simply recites that "Josef Hintner, lieutenant in the reserve of the Tyrolean-Jäger Regiment of the Emperor Franz-Josef," is charged with "absolute refusal of a duel, and the sentence is that the accused be deprived of his commission and rank." This sentence, it appears, becomes forthwith operative.

THE Spanish nobility are now: 89 dukes, all grandees of the first rank; 831 marquises, 632 counts, 92 viscounts, and 25 barons—making, altogether, a host of 1,659 heads of noble families. The army is as abundantly officered as the nation is provided with noblemen. One hundred thousand men are commanded by 8 captain-generals (field marshals), 86 lieutenant-generals, 127 generals of division, 336 brigadier-generals, and 20,000 officers.

THE Paris *Gaulois*, on Tuesday, said that Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, is submitting a basis of peace to the English and American Ministers at Peking, and asking them to intervene. A despatch from Paris says that France will demand a heavy indemnity from China, and will occupy Chinese territory to guarantee its payment. General Millot telegraphs as follows: "The rout of the Chinese is complete. It is useless to pursue them further. Fort Phalang will be our advanced post."

AFTER a trial extending over many months, the Supreme Court of Norway has pronounced judgment in the case of the Norwegian Prime Minister, M. Christian Salmer, who, with ten others, has been impeached for giving unconstitutional advice to the King, advising him to veto a resolution of the Storting, or national assembly, providing that ministers should always have seats in the assembly, and also in giving similar advice with regard to a supply bill; and to the claim of the Storting to appoint some two additional directors of the state railways. The decision of the Riksgret, or supreme court, is against the minister. He has been

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Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the OLD and ORIGINAL brand, and to observe that each package or box of RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES bear the signature of

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found guilty of high misdemeanors, and has been sentenced to be dismissed the public service.

THE KAISER AND THE CHANCELLOR.

"Look hier, young man," the Kaiser said.
"Are you der king, or I?"
Prince Bismarck humbly bowed his head,
"You vas der king. But vy?"

"Den if I vas der king vat for
You put on all der airs,
Und get der country into war
Und run der whole affaire?"

"Vat for you writes dot letter 'bout
Der Lasker bismarck, eh?
You bedder look a leedle out—
I snatch you tald some day."

—Chicago News.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
AS A REFRIGERANT DRINK IN FEVERS.

Dr. C. H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

UNDER the title of "A New Era for the Russian Fleet," the *Deutsche Heres Zeitung* says the Russian Minister of Marine, went to the Crimea to be present at the laying down of some ironclads, after the type of the *Invincible*, which will mark a new era for the fleet in the Black Sea. In a few years Russia will have at Sebastopol, a large commercial town, with two shipyards, one belonging to the State, and the other to a company subsidized by the State. These yards will launch in 1886 four large ironclads. With these, six gunboats, and twelve torpedo boats, the Russians will be able to stop the entrance of the Black Sea.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it purest, having no artificial bouquet.

F. E. McALLISTER, whose seed advertisement appears in another column, has, we are informed, contracts with most of the Army Departments.

BIRTHS.

MERRIAM.—To the wife of 1st Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, 4th Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

DANKENHOWER.—SLOAN.—At Christ Church, Oswego, N. Y., March 12, 1884, by the Rev. William L. Parker, Miss HELEN LAWREN, daughter of the Honorable George B. Sloan, to Mr. JOHN W. DANKENHOWER, U. S. Navy.

KERNAN.—GREENE.—At St. James Cathedral, Portland, Ogn., February 28, Lieutenant FRANCIS J. KERNAN, 21st U. S. Infantry, to Miss KATIE GREENE, daughter of General O. D. Greene, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BECK AP.—At Ballvale, near Warwick, Orange County, New York, March 14, 1884, Pay Director ALFRED A. BECKAP, U. S. Navy, retired.

DUB.—In Bloomfield, N. J., March 18, 1884, GEORGIANNA HODGES, widow of the late Lieutenant John E. Duer, U. S. Navy.

WEITZEL.—At Philadelphia, March 19, 1884, Brevet Major General GODFREY WEITZEL, Lieutenant-colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

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D. C.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1884.

IN accordance with the provision of the 5th
section of the act of Congress making appro-
priations to supply deficiencies approved March
3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the
Navy Department until noon on Saturday, May 3,
1884, at which time and place they will be opened,
for the purchase of certain vessels which have
been stricken from the Navy Register, under
authority of an act of Congress approved August
5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best in-
terests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value and
their locality, are the Niagara, at Boston, Mass.,
\$14,200; Florida, at New London, Conn., \$22,700;
Colorado, \$34,700, and Ticonderoga, \$24,900, at
New York; Supply \$800, at League Island, Penn.;
Lawrence \$5,200, at Fort Royal, S. C.; Benicia, \$14,-
600, and Cyane \$12,000, at Mare Island, Cal.
Proposals must be submitted in a sealed en-
velope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for
the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish
them from other communications. No offer for
more than one vessel should be included within
one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person
or persons, or corporation or corporations offer-
ing the highest prices therefor above the ap-
praised value thereof. Each bid or proposal
must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or
satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten
per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal,
and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the
whole amount of the offer, with two or more
sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the
Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remain-
ing ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer
or proposal within thirty days from the date of
its acceptance. In case default is made in the
payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or
any part thereof, within that time, said cash de-
posit of ten per cent. shall be considered as for-
feited to the Government, and shall be applied
as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All de-
posits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals
shall not be accepted, will be returned to them
within seven days after the opening of the pro-
posals.

On application to the Department, a printed
list will be furnished, giving general information
concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and
bonds which must be used by bidders. The
vessels can be examined at any time by applying
to the Commandants of the Navy Yards.

The purchasers must remove the vessels pur-
chased from the limits of the Yards within such
reasonable time as may be fixed by the Depart-
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Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and
generally all business before any of the Depart-
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Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington
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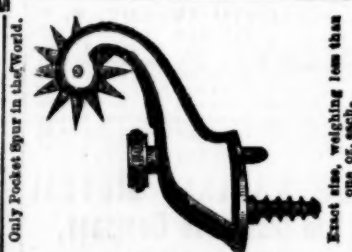
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